The Mercury.

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THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO. JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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newpour, R. L.

THE NEWPORT MERCHRY was established in June, 1965, and Is now in its one bunded and forly-fourth year. It is the other newporter in the Union and, with less than half a dozon oaceptions, the oldest plated in the English Israemeye, it is a large openion weekly of forty-clyft columns office with Interesting rending-culturint, State, for the degeneral news, well selected interesting rending so many honecould in tide and other states, the limited space given to indeed the line with the states of the limited of the less than the states of the limited of the line of the line

TERRIC 12.00 in year in indennee. Single replied in writipers, 5 cents. Extra confection at ways to obtained at the office of publication and in the victims measurement in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by indiressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALIONE LOWIE NO. RI, N. Z. O. P., William H. Thomas, Warden; Jimes R. Goddard, Sceretary; meets lat and 3d Thurs day evenings in each month.

The Newman: Horticultural Society, Richard Gardiner-President; Thomas Pictahasas, Secretary; meets island 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

Hortwoon Louin, No. II, K. of P., James F. Reamont, Chancelor Commander; Rob-

Beaumont, Chanceltor Commander, Rob-ert H. Franklin, Keeper of Records and

ert H. Franklin, Reoper of Records and Benls; meet every Friday evening. DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sli Kulght Captain, George A. Wilcox; Ever-ett I. Corton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month. Newtour CARP, No. 767, M. W. A., A.

Page, Von. Consult, Charles S. Packer ork. Meets 2nd and tast Triesday even ings of enchmonth.

Local Matters.

Uncertain Weather.

The weather for the past week has not been what one might call "settled". Part of the time it has looked like whater and fell like whater, while a few days have borne close resemblance to the weather that generally prevents in late spring. Friday night and Saturday of last week there was little doubt In the minds of the residents of this vicluity but that we were experiencing a severe winter. Friday noon it began to snow and the storm continued until Saturday. The snow was wet-in fact part of the time it was practically rain. Some five or six inches of snow fell during the storm and while this amount of dry snow would not have caused any particular inconvenience to trafile, the weight of the snow seriously interfered with travel on the streets. The :local electric road had its plow out all Friday night and kept the main line open without serious trouble. The Bath

aroad line was opened on Saturday. But the serious trouble was encounstered on the road between Fall River and Newport. One snow plow on this line was stalled for two nights, and it was not until Monday night that the first car reached this city. The drifts between the Newport line and the Portsmouth car barn were too deep and too heavy to be removed without the aid of large gangs of shovelers. On the other side of the Portsmouth barn little trouble with the snow was experienced.

On Sunday there was excellent sleighing about the city and every manner of vehicle with runners was pressed into use. The walking was very had but there was quite an array of pedestrians on Rellevue avenue to watch the sleighing.

Early this week the weather grew warm, On Wednesday it mined hard and the snow disappeared almost as rapidly as it had come. There was no rain on Thursday but the warm springlike air carried off the snow about as fast as the rain.

Strange to say places to the north of here had but little of the snow storm of last Friday and Saturday.

The Seth Low place, owned by Commodore Ledyard, is being completely transformed. Among other things an entire new electrical lighting plant, telephone and other services of an electrical nature are being installed, while the grounds are being entirely re-arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Mauran have returned from an extended visit to the Adfrondack mountains where they went early last fall for the benefit | been disposed of, of Mrs. Mauran's health, which has been greatly benefited by the trip.

On Tuesday evening next the members of the Women's Relief Corps will give a reception to the department commander and his stall.

Mr. William Gosling, of New York, is visiting his mother, Mrs. William Gosling, on Powel avenue.

Police Officer Crowley was in Boston the past week on police business.

Washington's Birthday.

Last Saturday was the anniversary of the birth of George Washington and was appropriately observed in this city. Although there was no street parade the usual valutes were fired by the gun squad of the Newport Artillery and in the evening the annual ball of the company was given in the armory.

All the banks and public offices were closed in honor of the day and a few stores were closed during the afternoon, At the government stations only necessary work was done and special menus were served at dinner. In the afternoon the ladies of William Ellery chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held a reception at the residence of the Vice Regent, Mrs. A. C. Landers, on Ithode Island avenue.

On the preceding evening the Rhods Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, gayo their annual dinner at Mucachinger's. The tables and the room were dressed handsomely and upproprintely for the occasion, with flags and national colors, while a picture of Washington hung at the head of the table. About thirty members and guests set down to the dinner at which Communiler J. B. Murdock, U. S. N., presided. After the cigars were lighted interesting remarks were made by Commander Murdock, Mr. John P. Sanborn, Chaplain William G. Cassard, U. S. N., ex-Mayor Robert S. Franklin, Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., Mr. Herbert W. Laft, Licutenant H. H. Shean, U. S. A., Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead, Mr. Fred M. Hammett, and Mr. James (I, Tophani.

Bristol Ferry Road.

The petitioners for the Newport and Bristol Ferry Railway had a hearing before the Committee on Corporations of the General Assembly on Tuesday. The applicants for this road are principally Middletown and Portsmonth people. Newport takes a pasgive interest in the matter. Her people would like to see the road built, as every additional means of conveyance will be a benefit to the city. The penple generally do not believe that such a road will pay, and they have grave double about its ever being built, hence the apathy on the part of the people of this city. At the bearing the incorporalors were mostly present and spoke in favor of the road. There was only one opposing voice and that was from a Bristol gentleman who thought the road would annoy the summer visitors around Bristol neck, we presume, as there are no other summer residents along the proposed line of the road.

The training ship Constellation was hanled out into the channel this week and certain measurements taken to determine the plans of several steel training ships which will be built after the same model. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the old ship out into deep water but the return voyage to her permanent berth was casy: The Constellation was built 101 years ago.

Mrs. A. C. Landers gave a reception last Saturday afternoon at her home on Rhode Island avenue in honor of Wil-Ham Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The house was prettily decorated with flags, palms and flowers. Mrs. Landers was assisted in receiving by members of the society, over 80 guests being present. The Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished

Miss Beatrice Goelet, although less than seventeen years old, left an estate of more than \$1,000,000. Had she lived to attain her majority the would have been one of the wealthiest young women in the United States. Eventnally she would have received about half of the many millions left by her father, Robert Goelet. Her mother has been appointed administrator.

Mr. Charles F. Coykendale, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Watertown, N. Y., is spending a few days in this city. Mr. Coykendale was formerly assistant secretary of the association here.

Mrs. J. M. K. Southwick fell on the ice on Sanday morning last, white on her way to church, and received serious injuries to her hip.

All of the Loxes on the grand stand at the Casino for the Newport horse show to be held in September have

The Block Island steamer arrived Monday from the island. It was the first trip neede by her in three days,

Mr. E. J. Saulpaugh has a accepted a position with the United States government at New London. The launches belonging to the steam

yacht Electra are being overhauled and

Mr. Herbert I., Marsh has returned from his trip to Europe.

Shot by a Highwayman.

Everett J. Cornell, who drives for Henry A. Thorndike, collecting barrels from all over this section, was shot and wounded by an unknown man on Friday of last week. He left Providence for Fast Greenwich and when between Appoining and Pontlac was accosted by a stranger, who desired a ride, and Mr. Everett stopped his horse and allowed the man to take a seat in the wagon. In a short white Cornell was asked to change a twenty-dollar bill by the stranger and in reply said he could not do so. The stranger said "you can," and without a moment's warning drew a revolver and shot Cornell in the right breast, the builtet enterlug up into the shoulder. The man then made his escape. Cornell drove on and he soon reached a place where he put up his team and received some kindness and attention. He reached Newport by train Saturday morning and was taken to the Newport Hospital, to have his wound treated.

Cornell gives a good description of lds assallant, but says he secured no

money from him. Mr. H. A. Thorndike has written to Clovernor Kimball to regard to the case and has received word that the attention of the sheriff of Kent county has been called to the matter.

Mr. Cornell is a great-nephew of the late Peleg Cornell who was recently niurdered at Little Comples, Ills mother resides in Tiverton and she came here as soon as she heard of the assault.

Birthday Party.

Relatives and a few intimate friends gathered at the residence of Mrs. John H. Sweet, on Spring street, Wednesday evening, the occasion being a birthday party. It was a quiet, but an exceedlugly pleasant affair. Several hours were devoted to whist and the prizes for the highest scores were awarded to Mrs. John H. Sweet, Jr., and Mr. G. Homer Sweet. The guests later repaired to the diving room, where a bountiful collation had been prepared. In the centre of the table was a handsomely decorated birthday cake, a gift from Miss Winona Sweet, and a beautiful box of candy from Master Wille Sweet, grandchildren of the hostess. An hour was spent in a social way and then the party broke up, wishing Mrs. Sweet many happy returns of the day.

The Newport and Full River Electric road was closed to travel from Inte Friday night tell Monday afternoon. The great barrier to the opening of the road before was the big drift of snow that lay along the 'top of Quaker Hill | for half a mile. After it had been dug out the ears seemed to be in a tunnel when passing through. About there there was four or five times the amount of snow that was seen at either end of

The funeral of the late William It. Johnston took place on Sunday last from the Shiloh Baptist Church. Rev. H. N. Jeter officiated, and was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Richardson, Derricks and Gunner. Stone Mill Lodge and Ben jamin Gordener Commandery were in attendance. The bearers were Samuel Brown, Reuben Jackson, George Jones and James Harris. The interment With in the city cemetery.

Mrs. William Ames of Providence, as Vice Regent for the State of Rhode Island of the Mount Vernou Association, helped receive Prince Henry on his visit to Mount Vernon this week. It is the custom of all foreign officials to visit the home of Washington, which has been restored to its original state by the Mount Vernon Association, and pay their respects at his tomb.

Resides an addition to the ballmom at "Beachwood," which will make it the largest in the cottage colony and one of the handsomest in Newport, \$75,000 will be expended in rejuvenaling the place generally. By Mrs. Astor's direction the whole house has been wired for electric lights, and an electric system has been installed.

Mrs. W. McCarty Little secompanied her daughter, Mrs. Reginabl Normau, to Europe, and will visit her daughter, Mrs. E. D. Boit, in Paris.

Mr. Archie W. Sleeper has been confined to his home on Poplar street the past week by a severe cold and sore throat.

The Misses Luli and Beckley, who are students at Bradford Academy, are visiting their relatives in this city.

Mr. William P. Sheffield, Jr., is at the exposition at Charleston, S. C. Sergeaut Allan C. Griffith has re-

covered from his recent illness. Rev. Father Mesnan is enjoying a

apidly improving

Unity Club.

Anonymous Essays -"Recreations."

On Tuesday last the Unity Club recreated its old custom of holding an Anonymous Essay evening, the "recreations" proved decidedly entertaining to the excellent audience which was in attendance. Fourteen essays were contributed by various members who signed their efforts with suitable pseudonyms.

The reading of the essays was distributed among five members of the club: Dr. A. F. Squire, Dr. Frederick Bradley, Rev. C. H. Porter, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr., and Mr. H. W. Lull. The selection of the readers must have proved highly satisfactory to the various anonymous contributors, as all these gentlemen did ample Justice to the papers given to their charge.

Witty, humorous, philosophical, imaginative, descriptive and poetical, were some of the ways to which the chosen subject "Recreations" was treated. A thoroughly enjoyable even-ing was passed by those who, despite the inclement weather, attended the meellug.

meeting.
From a literary standpoint the essays, at this revivatof the "Anonymous Essay" evening, were fully up to the standard of past years. The Unity Club is to be congratulated upon buy its members so many

gifted writers.

By a strange coincidence two of the contributions treated the subject from the same stand point, that of taking for their basis the idea of the seven ages of recreation, borrowing from the luminatal William Shakespeare. These two essues we orbit in full. two essays we print in full.

The entire list of essays read on Tues-

day last was:

Meanderings, by David Gray.
The Morbiban, by Merrimae.
June Bug Festival, by Shoo Fly.
A Recreation Studday, by a Work-

A Recreation Status, in a string Man.
Dreamland, by Sommanbalist.
Rewport Recreations, by George
Washington Truth.
Moses, by Dennis McGinuis.
Jes' to Set an' Think, by Tired

Nature's Recreations, by Naturalist. Seven Ages of Woman, by Me-

dinselah.
Aérostic, by Analyst.
Human Recreations, by Citizen
of the World. Seven Ages of Recreations, by

Bacon. 14. Sleep, by Rip Van Winkle.

THE SEVEN AGES OF RECREATION. This life is mostly forces
And all the men and women merely players
And each man has his own idea of hin,
His recreative singes being seven.
At first the Infant squalling man kicking in
his nurse surnes,
His port to claw his grandlad's glosses toff,
To make night—hideous—with his—colle
sertenns,

sereams,
White father walks the floor and says bad
words:

words: To swallow builtons while his mother shricks And holds him upside down and thumps his back.

Then the withing schoolboy with his satched And face soap-polished, creeping like a small Dinwillingty to school. He also has his fine diy sitcking pins into his united whereat they how I and howling are well white. He thrushes loys much smaller than himself And pulls the braided hair of fittle girls, lie steals green apples from his neighbors trees.

And suffers much from cromps and builded bltes.

And then the lover sighing like a fornace Spending his hard carned each with liveish hand For ice cream sods and the matinee. And when his mistress sated with these pleas

ures to see at the time of Faster Regords to uncles with a cheerful visage And powerfs all be had to make her happy. Next the soluter bristing with great mustache

Clad in a wondrous coat of red and line. He structed through the streets before the And felleth all how latties should be fought.

And felleth all how lattics should be fought.
And then the justice in fair round helfy
With good copon timel, full of good wine
And skeepy on the bearth. He hookelf down
Upon the common drawk and giveth blin
Ten day or heavy fine.

The fixth stage slips
Into the lean and slippered panindoon,
Sitting at cose in wholow of bis chill
And chackling at the goosip of his frienda.
At whist he waxeth great and elen at pool
He fries his slakting hand but soon desists,
His chiefest joy to tell of things which once
He did as they have never slave been done.
Last scene of all that now will end this

He did us they have never share been done.

Last gene of all that now will end this arrange Eventful birlory, the back-shou veteran Full of his mosty lore; warming his slides Before the salamaner, drowsing northic Then washing within start to lell again Some-off repeated young to continue the end of the will wither's franks, and then to read for the will show who had bely filed; To lotter forth flower who had you for the John to read the province of the province who had you for the John to read the province of the province who had you for the John to grant John they are the John to grant John the John they are they are the John they are they a

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAS. WITH A SPRINEY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE RE

(Respectfully), deflicated to the memory of William Shakespener, deceased.) 1d. The Eaby. nt. In the creature—not a feather or finupon McCannot stand rough weather. (Milk and sleep willhant evention Form the failty's recreation]

24. The Schoolgiel. en. Incommonute.
A ciril her fesson—when will she begin it?
South full of candy—lical with little in it.
IN yets and constant vacilitation
Make the schoolgist's recreation.]

2d. The Secretheart. a bigger girit with ribbons decked, and lace; lone youth adores her pretty, smiling face. (A little bit of alse littstian is now the sweetheart's recreation.)

gh. The Bride. Grown up and happy! Trusting to his honor she weds the youth. The Lord have mercy on her! on her!

!forcond for and excitation
| Have become her recreation.]

sth. The Wife.
She takes ber decorous part in human life;
Her bousehold minds-becomes a worthy
wife. wife. [To grace a youthful matron's station]s now her proper recreation.)

eth. The Mother, they world opens. Infant flogers press and the true woman wakes to tenderates. Froughet haby now takes to tenderates. Which provess never-ending recreation?

Years gilde! The circuit perfects without gap; The mother a child lies on grandmother in En-(Gazing on this the new-born generation To Granny gives unfulfing recreating. MEATHER. New port, 23th Feb., 1992

Recent Deaths.

Henry G. Marquand.

Henry G. Marquand, for many years president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, once a member of the banking firm of Marquand & Dimock, and stace that time well known as a capitalist and philanthropist, died Wednesday at lils home in New York.

Henry G. Marquand has long been known as a prominent capitalist, an able man of affairs, a munificent patrun of the arts, and a philauthropist ready to do good work in the public service. He was the son of Isane Marquand, and was born in New York on the 11th of April, 1819.

He determined to enter upon an active business life and so became the agent for his mother, the late Frederlek Marquand, in the care of large landed and other interests, a duty which he discharged with equal capacity and fidelity. For many years, he devoted himself to the development of this property which, owing to his energy and sagacity, increased steadily ju value.

In course of time he embarked apon a variety of enterprises, largely connected with the construction of rubroads in the Southwest. The building of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad was due largely to his efforts, and he was first vice president and then president of the line, until its incorporation into the Missouri Pacific system.

He was for many years a partner of A. W. Dimock, under the name of H. G. Marquand & Dimock, but the firm dissolved more than 20 years ago, and Mr. Marquand then gave most of his time to milroad interests.

In a few instances he continued his connection with corporations for years after he had practically retired from nelive business. To the time of his death he was still a director of the Equitable Life Assurance seclety and a Trustee of the Mercantile Trust company. After the failure of Henry Marquanti & Co., of which his son was the senior member, Henry G. Marquand was found to be a personal unsecured ereditor to the amount of \$109,412.24, which represented the borrowed money with Interest.

For len years he was a banker in New York and during this period ha became interested in muny large and wealthy corporations. In the early days of his career he was impressed by the poor design and faulty construction of much of the local architecture, and it was his zeal for improvement in this respect that led to his becoming the first honorary member of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Marquand was a member of the Century association, of the Metropolitan, Grolier and Princeton clubs, and of innumerable artistic, literary and charitable organizations. His eldest son, Allan Marquand, professor is of art at Princeton university.

Mr. Marquand had six children living, Mrs. Roderick Terry. Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton, Henry Marquand, Mrs. Henry G. Ward and Mrs. Harald Goodwin.

Mr. Marquand was one of the phoneer summer residents of Newport. For 30 ears he had occupied his yilla on Old Reach road, at one time it being one of the show places of Newport. He was president of the Redwood Labrary, for years a member of the Newport Reading room and a stockholder in the Newport Casino. He was also closely associated with several Newport charities, and his death will be keenly felt.

James Hude Beekman.

Mr. James Hude Beekman, one of Newport's well known summer residents, died on Saturday of last week at his home in New York of heart trouble, after an illness of some months. He was born in New York May 24, 1848, and had spent the greater part of lifs life there. He was a son of William F. Beckman and a brother of the late Judge Beekman of the New York Supreme Court, who died about a year

His funeral was solemnized from Calvary Church, New York, Tuesday morning, and was attended by relatives and intimate friends.

Thomas T. Carr.

Word was received here on Tuesday of the death in Chicago of Mr. Thomas T. Carr, eldest son of the late Thomas T. and Clarissa Carr, of this city. He was a brother of George W. Carr, of : New York, and William P. Carr, Mrs. Edwin S. Burdick, Mrs. Anthony S. Sherman, Mrs. George A. Hazard and Misses Mary L, and Annie P. Carr, of this city. He leaves a widow and two children.

Elizabeth P. Howard. Mrs. Elizabeth P., widow of Thomas

Howard, of this city, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elleu Knowles, in Providence, on Sunday last. Her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Brown, died recently. One son survives her, Mr. John Howard, of this city.

Mr. Ashley Hazard, of Boston, paid a visit to his relatives in this city the past week.

General Assembly.

Several important measures bavo been acted upon in the General Assembly this week and in addition the legislature in grand committee received a visit from a party of gentlemen connected with the Louisiana Purchase

Exposition. On Tuesday the House considered a bill reducing the bounty on certain animals and one restricting the business of pawn brokers. The former was passed and the latter indefinitely postponed.

On Wednesday the Senate transacted little business of importance. The House after lengthy debate finally passed the bill allowing Mrs. Norman to build a wharf in Portsmouth, but preserving the rea weed privileges. The House also passed a bill amending the act in regard to assignments of property. In grand committee representatives of the St. Louis Exposition urged the legislature to assist in making the

fair a success. The House on Thursday considered the bill to prevent the desecration of tho American flag but it was finally recomnilited. Bills increasing the penalty for certain offences against private property were passed. The Senute considered the bill to reduce the State tax and finally ordered it recommitted and public hearings held. Two acts providing for the better protection of scuilops and lobsters were passed,

Royal Arch Chapter.

The annual convocation of Newport Royal Arch Chapter was held Thursday night when the following officers

were elected:

M. E. H. P.—William Curry.
E. K. Geo, B. Raunsey.
E. S.—Hobert W. Curry.
Treisurer—A. E. Barland.
Secretary—R. E. Arn Hidreth.
(Burplath—M. E. Robert E. Franklin.
C. of H. C. H. Blackmur.
P. S.—W. R. Boone.
M. of 3d V.—P. de M. Betrichi.
M. of 3d V.—P. de M. Betrichi.
M. of 18d V.—A. J. Kessell.
M. of 18d V.—A. J. Kessell.
M. of 18d V.—A. J. Kessell.
Stawards—T. E. Sherman, C. W. H. Westiman. were elected:

mate. Sentinci-J. G. Spingler. The officers were installed by E. C. D. Manchester of Providence, Grand

King, assisted by C. H. Wilson of Bristol as Grand C. of H; The tax assessors have added a puniber of new names to the fax list, representing large amounts of money. Mrs. Caroline Astor, Mesers, William E. Schermerhorn, Samuel C. Huntiugton, and Hamilton Fish Webster, who have been declared citizens of Rhode Island, will all pay large taxes here this year. Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyant has also been

issessed for the Low property which he purchased recently. The Island road, which had so much trouble with snow the first of the week, is now bothered with water from the melting of the snow, and large stretches of the track are completely under water, which is causing more or less damage to the motors of the cars. In places the water nearly comes up to the platforms of the cars, but the road

is making very good running time. The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. building on Thursday evening. Reports of officers and committees were received and directors elected for the ensuing year. The anmual meeting of the Women's Auxillary was held in the afternoon with a

large attendance. It was reported this week that Capt: C. M. Thomas is to relieve Capt. J. J. Hunker of the command of the Naval Training Station, and that Commander N. E. Mason of the Torpedo Station is to command the Chelanati.

Redwood Library is closed today, out of respect to the death of Mr. Henry G. Marquand whose remains will be brought here from New York for interment in the Island Cemetery today.

The naval erew for the new submafine torpedo boat Adder has left the Tarredo Station for Annapolis, where they will be instructed on the Holland until the Adder is commissioned.

Mr. Stephen Albro Sherman, son of Mr. John S. Sherman, formerly of this city, was married at Campello, Mass., on Sunday evening last to Miss Selma Carlson.

Mrs. Charles Weaver will manage Mr. Bradford Norman's farm in Portsmouth during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Norman in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Overton G. Langley have as their guest Miss Augusta Draper, of Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Thomas E. Sherman is in much improved health after his recent acci-Messrs, Harry and Elmer Allen, of

Block Island, were in town the past The condition of Mr. James H. Bar-

iey remains practically unchanged. Mr. Clarence Cozzens, of Boston, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. Robert Frame is visiting friends in Concord, N. H.

Hon, J. Truman Burdick is ill at the

painted at the ship yard.

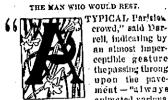
City Solicitor Burdick has returned

vacation at Palm Beach, Fla. 11h. The Grandmother. Miss Ward, of New Bedford, is guest of Mrs. John H. Sweet, Sr. Purser Keith is able to sit up and is

φισισισισισισισισισισισιο THE SPUR OF FATE

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CHAPTER I.



rell, indicating by an almost impercentible gesture the passing throng upon the pave-ment - "always animated, various.

full of life and color." 'Interesting because interested," rejoined Gordon, slowly twirling his wineglass by the stem—"interested in a vast range of small matters, the tri-

fling affairs of the moment," "Not a bit like New York," Darrell continued, "and always new to me. See those young fellows, clerks, I suppose, going home. Would you see any so light hearted on Broadway? Why. every mother's son of them would be grawing his mustache with fierce determination, and if an honest answer could be had you might ask one question of fifty of them in succession and get the same answer every time. 'What are you thinking about? 'The thinking about a scheme to get hold of some money.' And if two were talking it would be of business-of girls, perhaps, once in awhile, but of business nine times in ten. Look at the people sitting around these tables"-

Darrell shifted his glauce with the last words, and there was a pause be-fore he added in an altered and much

"Now, that's a little more like what we're accustomed to see at home."

Gordon turned a cautious eye toward a table upon their left.

"You mean," he said, "your Russian friend and the black whiskered pirate who is talking to blun?" Darrell nodded.

"From a snatch of their conversation which I overheard," said Gordon, "I judge that your friend has been losing money in a gambling club and is anxlous to return and lose some more. The other is dissuading him."

Then I beg the pirate's pardon," replied Darrell. "I thought he was trying to sell Getchikaff a gold brick. That's what reminded me of New York.

"What's his name?" asked Gordon. "I didn't catch it."

Ivan Getchikoff," was the reply. "He's the son of the governor general of Stavropol, in the Cancasus, and colonel in the ezar's army. I met him through Braybrook of the British embassy. He seems to be a gentleman, but he's no friend of mine. His society is a little too thrilling for me in

my present state of nerves."
"Wanted you to assist at some sort
of a duel, didn't he?"

Yes, but I succeeded in dodging it," said Darrell, "without getting into one myself, as usually happens over here when a fellow attempts to evade those that social obligations. No more of that sort of thing for me. Bob, there's nothing in it, and nobody knows that better than I do."

Gordon nodded several times slowly and with a glance that may have betraved a trace of envy.

You've had adventures to all quarters of the globe," he said, "while 1well, I married early and settled down, and I've been thoroughly happy," he added almost defiantly.
"I shan't marry," replied Darrell,

"but I shall certainly settle down. In fact, I have. I've seen a good deal of life in the last ten years. No dissipation, you understand, or as little as a man can get along with. And really it was all luck. Wherever I went something was bound to happen."

"And if it didn't," rejoined Gordon, the mand it is bound to happen."

"rou made it. I know you, Jack. I know you through and through. Adventure is your natural food. Was it luck that got you into that last awful jig'in Wall street?"

"No; but it was luck that got me out of it," said Darrell, with a laugh. "Up-on my soul, Bob, i was near losing every cent I had in the world, and then-well, I think it was the winning that broke me down. At any rate, I was a wreck when the thing was all cleaned up. I have the doctor's word for it, and if my mother bribed the doctor to say it. why, so much the betther for the doctor—and for me if I take his advice. 'Absolute rest,' be said, and he was right. If a tire engine goes by in these days, I turn my back to avoid the excitement, though there's nothing nervous in the sight of a Paris engine plodding along. But this man Getchikoff is another proposition. Hello, he's getting out his checkbook! I knew it was a gold brick game! Walt-

He took a passing servant by the sleeve and whispered to him;

"If that Russian gentleman asks 500 for a pen and ink, don't get them. Do you comprehend? This for yourself." And he put some money into the fel-low's hand.

Ten seconds later Getchikoff was asking for writtur tools, and the obliging servitor was promising to fetch them in tantiv. But he did not do it.

Getchikon bad been drinking more wine than was good for blm and had passed into a condition where a friend might prevent bin from spending his money foolishly by any device that evened adequate. He swore at the waiter for returning without the pen, and it was while relieving his feelings in this way that he first saw Darrell, to whom his back had been turned when the two Americans sat down. Arising unsteadily, he approached their table, with extended hand.

Darrell slowly raised his eyes, with a glance of mild curiosity quite characteristic of him. He had the face of a student and a gently questioning manner. He seemed a person of leisurely and safe conclusions and one who took a very serious view of all things great or small. In reality his manner was a mask and the man behind it a born

jester. He was enjoying at that moment the drunken dignity of the ponderous, yellow bearded Russian, copying it mentally for use in some story that should set a dinner party of good fellows rearing. But no man could baye guessed it.

He greeted Getchikoff with gravity and introduced Gordon, with the result that the swarthy and formidable ludividual bitherto called "the pirate" was summoned and presented. It appeared that he was a captain and that his patronymic was Ladislov. He spoke French like one long accustomed to its use, and the conversation offered no linguistic difficulties. It had, indeed, scarcely begun when Getchikon suddealy spied a stylographic pen in Dar-rell's waistcoat pocket and requested permission to use it. The pen was a very large one, and a good three inches of it protruded from the pocket, ! so that it was quite conspicuous as Darrell sat there with his coat thrown

open.
"Pen?" cried Darrell, annoyed by the incident and determined to save Geteblkoff from a folly if possible or at least to avoid assisting him in the commis-sion of it. "That isn't a pent it's a musical instrument."

And he put it to his ilps as one holds flute. Getchikoff, whose wits were by no means clear, seemed to credit this fiction without question. Indeed, as Darrell knew, he was a man who would believe anything of an Ameri-can, even to the eccentricity of carrying a little flute in a walstcoat pock-

"It is much used in my country," said "You might almost Darrell politely.

call it the authoral instrument."
"I never saw one before," replied Getchikoff, with perfect seriousness, and the jest was in a fair way to pass successfully when Ladislov, leaning upon the table and looking keenly at

"I would give much to hear you play upon lt."

Gordon glauced at Ladiclov in surprise, being still convinced that the man had sought to dissuade Getchikoff from drawing a check. In fact, he had distinctly heard blur speak against that

"Would you?" sald Darrell, reddening at this obvious attempt to put him in a difficulty. "Then you shall be gratified."

And softly, but with a clear and very agreeable tone, he played "Hail, Co-lumbia!" In a manner that was a perfeet lilusion. It was a trick that Darrell had learned long ago, in college days, when his repertory of imitations had included many instruments. Gor don, to whom the performance had been familiar in those old times, could not remember to have heard it better



"I do not like your American Jokes."

done, and he experienced a boylsh delight in the atter surprise and confusion of the captain.

Having finished the air, Darrell smilingly passed the pen to Ladislov, a proceeding not unsafe, for the cap closed and opened by means of a spring not discovered. Incident to this mechanism there were two perfora-tions of the outer shell, which might seem to connect with the inner parts, though they did not.

"That's where you blow," said Dar-rell, pointing to the holes, while Gordon controlled his countenance with considerable difficulty.

Ladislov fumbled with the pen, and he became red with wrath.

"A clever trick," be said to a very unpleasant voice, "an accomplishment of the randeville." "I do not like your tone, sir," said

Darrell calmly as he extended his hand for the pen. "And I do not like your American jokes," replied Ladislov, rising.
"Among gentlemen there are certain

dews almut lying"-Gotdon emperted to see Ladislov's body go flying over the table behind him, for he knew Darroll of old as a man exceedingly prompt in such matters. But Darrell merely put the pen-into his pocket as if he had heard noth-

agrecolds smale. "You should not permit yourself to become excited." he taid, "I have been informed by my physician that it is exceedingly bad for the health."

ing offensive, and, leaning back in his

chair, he regarded Ladislov with an

Getchikoff was staring stapidly, unable to comprehend what was passing. Seeing Ladislay standing, he singgered

to his feet. "You are right," he said. "We must go. Gentlemen, we regret that we have not more leisure."

And he struggled clumsily with his watch. Ladislov remained for a mo-ment scowling at Darrell and seemingly at a loss for words; then, taking Getchikeff suddenly by the orm, he led him away among the tables and into the care beyond. Ten minutes after-ward the waiter whom Darrell had bribed came up behind him and said in a causious tone;

"Monsieur, I did as you told me, but they found pen and lak inside. The man with reliew hair signed some-thing for the other."

"A check?" asked Darrell. "No, monstenr; it was some sort of document which the man with the

black beard look from his pocket."
"Thank you," said Darrell, reward-

ing him once more.

"They say," remarked the waiter, that monsiour and the man with the black beard had a quarrel." "They He," said Darrell, addressing

Gordon rather than the servant.

one that tries it will get his head broken. I am here for rest." the tapped gently on the table with his clinched fist to emphasize this state-

man can quarrel with me, and the next

ment, and Gordon laughed. "You will go with my wife and me to the students' ball this evening," he "That will be restful after the containly in which you probably at-tended the last one. And, besides, we shall leave before the trouble begins."

CHAPTER II.



HD Gordons had spent the winter in Paris the winter in Paris and had occupied a house in Passy, modest considering their means, but exceedingly comfortable and convenient. They were

people of a wide nequaintance, and their home had sheltered many guests, mostly Americans making brief visits to the French capital. At the time of the inci-dents herein described there were but two, Darrell and Miss Edith Lorrimer. The young woman was cousin to Mrs. Gordon and, like that lady herself, a student of art. Mrs. Gordon, indeed was something more than a student, having won the beginnings of a name among painters. As to Miss Lorrimer and Darrell, the Gordons had entertained a hope that had recently taken on the color of fear, for a match implies the desire of two, and the worst that can bappen is that the woman alone shall feel it.

When Gordon and Darrell returned to the villa after the incident just described, they learned that Miss Lorrimer's uncle and aunt had arrived in Paris earlier than they had been expected and that the young lady bad gone to take up her abode with them in one of the big hotels. It was in the nature of a flight, and not even Darrell himself could be blind to the fact. He suffered the pangs of remorse-that particularly distressing remorse which does not permit a man to mention his fault to his own soul, since the confession must be tainted with presumption. Indeed, a gentleman cannot even plead complete innocence, for to say to his conscience that he has won a heart without attempt is to flatter his own vanity and stur the lady as too willing.

The party of four for the ball was broken up. The Gordons attended, upon their guest's insistence, leaving the bouse about 10 o'clock, and Darrell rode with them in their carriage a littte way, alighting near a club, which, upon second thought, he did not visit. Instead he spent some hours roaming almiessly about the city, a prey to great discomfort and full of the best resolutions concerning the avoidance of all communications with women that should go beyond the yea, yea and nay, may approved in holy writ.

It may have been about midnight when he wandered into a dark street which attracted him because it seemed to be deserted, though the boulevard from which he had just come was all alive. A carriage passed him at a smart pace, and he looked after it with a vague notion of something unusual. The impression gradually became more definite, and he perceived that his attention had been attracted by the peculiar noise, made by the equipage or, to be more accurate, by the lack of noise. The wheels rolled silently, and the beat of the borses' boofs was murfled. Stepping down from the sidewalk in front of one of the few lamps upon the way, Darrell discovered that the street was paved with wooden blocks, and then he remembered baying read that an English company was endeavoring to introduce a new pavement and had furnished a sample gratuitously.

As he stood staring, with true Amer-ican curlosity for anything partaking of the nature of an invention, a span of horses drawing a closed carriage swung around from the boulevard, and from within the vehicle there came a single sharp scream as of terror, a woman's voice raised and almost instantly checked. Obviously here was a runaway, and in two seconds Darrell was banging upon the horses' bridles, dragged and trampled and very nearly impaled upon the pole, for the animals had swerved just as he had sprung toward them, bringing him much more squarely in front of them than he had intended to be. However, he succeeded in halting the team without sustaining serious injury, and as they showed no desire to bolt again he stepped away, from their heads and back toward the

He was about to speak when suddenly the coachman leaned far forward from his seat and struck violently with



He struck violently with a heavy whip.

a heavy whip. The lash cleared Darrell's head as he dodged forward under it and came down with great force upon his back. The sharp pain and, above all, the unexpected and unnatural act

uself inspired Darrell with a purely instinctive wrath. He kenned to one side, avoiding a second blow, and then sprang up in such a way as to get a momentary footing on the forward wheel, whence he passed on upward as if upon wings, alighting against the concliman, who, rather from surprise perhaps than from the force of the shock, lost his balance and fell to the street.

It was lucky for Darrell that the fellow did not carry the reins with him, for the horses nearly jumped out of their harness, frightened by the whirting whilp and perhaps by the volley of curses with which the coachman had re-enforced the blows that he had almed at Darrell's head. The team boited frantically, and it was a matter of life or death for the man on the box. His own safety, coupled with a fleeting thought of the woman whose ery he had heard, kept Darrell busy with the horses, and he had no time to look back to see whether the coachinan had broken his neck. There was a clear inference that he had not, however, for it could hardly have been any one else who, at the moment when the frightened onimals sprang forward, dis-charged a pistol that had the resonance of a small cannon and shock the windows of the narrow street.

Fortunately, the way was absolutely clear. Moreover, Darrell was a strong and well trained master of horses, and he had not a particularly mottlesome team to deal with. He had secured something near to control of the brutes, though he could not yet stop them, when he reached the end of the street and turned into the avenue. It was not a right angle, but the carriage was on two wheels as it went round. Favored by fortune, he found another unfrequented street convenient for his need, and before he had come to the end of It the horses were weary of the struggle. Yet for the sake of safety Darrell turned them up a bill, upon the crest of

which he brought them to a stand.

Upon the last part of the course Darrell had had time for reflection. and there were many puzzles whirling through his mind. Granting that he had stopped a team that was not running away, it was natural, perhaps, that the driver should have remonstrated with him, but hardly so vehemently, with such blows and maniacal curses. Why had the woman screamed? How had It happened that a Parls Jehn had been so prompt with his revolver? had he not fired a second time? Why had he raised no bue and cry?

At the moment of turning into the avenue Darrell had had a glimpse of the street, and he had seen two figures running, one undoubtedly the coachman, the other perhaps a chance way-farer, but both silent. That they should do that amounted to an absurdity, for either he was running away with the horses or they were running away with bim, and in one case or the other it would be natural that the pursuer should ery out. Moreover, there had been no sound from the interior of the vehicle since the moment when the horses had made their first plunge. Then Darrell had fancied that he had heard a stiffed scream and even the rattling of the catch upon the door, but from that lustant there had

The spot where he had stopped the horses was unfamiliar to him. It was quite dark, though a little farther on were several cutes, and there were calls upon the street. His own equipage excited no attention, for there had been nothing sensational about the ascent of the bill. Indeed, the runaway had created no commotion except upon the avenue which had been crossed, and very little even there.

Darrell got down from the box, bolding the reins in his hand, and approached the door of the cab. Immediately the window was lowered, and he saw a woman's face.

It is remarkable, but true, that the essence of an adventure changes the instant that a beautiful woman appears in it. Though the circumstances may be most unfavorable for romance and the man as cold as he can be and yet live, there will be no exception to

When Darrell saw that face at the carriage window, everything was different. Even the past was changed, and in an instant's pause his sensations of the last ten minutes hurried to rearrange themselves. It became a fine thing to have stolen a cab and a pair of horses in a most unusual manper and to have gone careering through the streets of Paris at the risk of one's

The woman had large and dark eyes, with such a warm touch of hazel in them that it was visible even in so bail a light. Her face was well modeled, strong and full of meaning, the brows clean cut, the lips rather full and deep tinted, the nostrils delicate and tremulous, as one sees them best among the Greeks. But, upon the whole, the countenance impressed Darrell as that of a lady of his own land, and he was greatly surprised to be addressed in Russian, a language of which he had a fair command.
"A long way in the snow," said she

and paused, eving him intently.

The words could have no possible relevancy, considering the season and

the surroundings.
"In the snow?" repeated Darrell. "I am afraid that I do not understand." "You are not Russian," she said in

French. "Why have you done this?" "I don't clearly know what I have done," he replied. "I saw some horses running away, as I supposed, and heard a woman's voice that seemed to call for help, so I stopped the horses,

and then the coachman hit me on the head with his whip. So I pitched him off his seat, and then the horses ran away, and here we are."
"We shall be followed!" she cried.

"We must get away from here!"
"If I may restore you to your friends"— Darrell began. "Tell me where to drive, and I""We must leave this carriage here,"

she sald, and he, perceiving her inten-

tion, opened the door for her, and she stepped out. "Now let us run!" And they ran, Darrell taking the girl's left arm in his hand as best he could—for she was wrapped in a long cloak-and belping her to make good apeed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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** Wooden Ships

(Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.)

IGHTING on the water in 1862 was opened by so called fron-clads, but not until the battle of the Monitor, March 9, was plate armor put to the proof. The naval authorities and congress grudg-ingly and with half heartedness toward the close of 1801 ordered the con-struction of plated vessels, but it is a fact that the ironclads Cincinnati, Caconducted St. Louis, Pittsburg and Loutaville, which helped to win the victories at Port Henry, Donelson and Island No. 10 in February and April, 1862, were built from the private funds of Captain J. B. Eads, the contractor, and were actually his personal property when they battled for the control of the Mississippl river and valley.

In their first battles the Eads gunboats fought against land batteries, and at Donelson the entire fleet was driven from the field by the superior power of the guns ashore. The first seven gunboats affout had been constructed within two months. The armer was only two and a half inches thick, and at Donelson this was broken and shutlered by the Confederate shells. Ingeneral appearance these gunboats resembled the famous Merrimae which the Confederates built from the bull of the old war frigate of that name. Like the Merchage, the Eads fronclads had sloping sides and ends. They were flat holtomed and propelled by a central paddle wheel. They carried thirteen heavy guns, eight of them in broadside



A GREAT WARSHIP FORTY YEARS AGO. [United States frigate Congress, destroyed by Incendiary shells March 8, 1862.] and five on bow and stern. The bow and the sides covering the nunchinery were plated, and the rest of the ship was vulnerable.

The Ends gualioats were constructed for inland waters. The Montter, which was launched at New York in March, was the first seagoing ironclad of the war. She finally proved unseaworthy. The Merrimac never put to open sea, So the main weapon for sea fighting on a grand scale which the Federal government had to depend upon in 1862 for opening up the James and Mississippi rivers was the old type of wooden frigate and sloop. Several of the wooden ships were propelled by steam, but there were so many points of contact for the opposing unvice that the United States, which retained control of nearly all of them, hadn't enough steamers to compose a decent fleet. A sailing ship, the ill fated Cumberland, was the first vessel to meet the ram Merrimac. The frigate Congress, a mammoth warship of the old line and the consort of the Cumberland when the Merrimae attacked the fleet, was asio a sailer.

It was almost solely with the hope of sinking the Merrimac and thus preserving the wooden ships for the heavy purposes of naval warfare that the Federal government adopted Ericsson's plans and let him build the Moni-

For that date the wooden ships had given a good account of themselves. They had fought land batteries at Roanoke and Port Royal in the fall of 1861 with better execution than the Eads ironclads in the west. Not one of them was put out of the fight by the enemy's shots, and after the Port Royal battle the Confederates abandoned all their exposed forts on the seaconst. Farragut went to the gulf to attack New Orleans with a fleet which consisted wholly of wooden elips, but even these were not all steamers nor all built for warfare. Not only that, but Confederates had on the lower Mississippi two ironclad ships, the Louisiana, constructed very much upon the plan of the Merrimac and the Eads gunboats-that is, with square upper works and sloping sides-

and the ponderous ram Manassas. The Louisiana was begun in the fail of 1861 and fust completed when Farragut reached the gulf. She was plated around her gun chambers with rail-tead rails. The Manassas when on the water looked like the back of a whale but for her smokestack. Her rounded top, and sides were heavily plated to send the shot glancing off. She carried but one gun, being intended for ramming with either of her sharp ends.

Condensed News From Home.

Here is an item from last week's issue of the Cork Weekly. John writes to

Mary:
Dear Mary. We are all very well: only mother has hysterics. They has the toothache, and Jane has a baby. I hope you are the same. Your affectionate brother,
-I.ondon Outlook. JOHN.

ARMORED GUN- \$\$

BOATS February and March, 1862

\$\$

13 13 13 13 13 12

She was worked by a powerful propeller, and the engine could eject steam and scalding water over her en tire surface to repel boarders. This vessel was the most terrible of Farragut's antagonists when he attacked the New Orleans forts in April, 1862, and she, like the Eads gunboats, owed her existence solely to private enterprise. She had been built under the law for privateering, but after she had cleared the Federal ships out of the mouth of the Mississippi the Confederate government bought her to aid in the defense of the forts.

As a matter of fact, taking it all in all, the honors were even with the opposing fronclads when it came to ma-neuvering and fighting. The Eads ships were light in the water, but their armor was of no more account against heavy missiles than a turtle's shell against buckshot. The Confederate ships could turn any shot in the Federal navy, but they were as clumsy as Nonle's ark. The little Monitor could turn the enemy's shots and was so constructed that she dodged around the foe like a pygniy around a glant, but when forced to encounter heavy seas she went to the bottom.

Even when building the iron plated ships of war the projectors were slow to give up the notion that stout timbers were the main thing for the billwarks of a tighting ship. The how or tighting end of the Eads gunboat was made of solid oak twenty-four inches thick, covered with the thin iron plating. The thin from shield sometimes proved a drawback. White a shell or a solid ball would often pierce the stontest timbers that could be put into a ship's sides, it would only hit the objects directly in the line of its liight, but a shot obstructed by the plating would tear through the wood backing of the plate and harl great splinters around the decks, disabling numbers of the fight-

It was natural in the situation in the early stages of the war that the Confederates should pin their faith upon from armor and the north cling to the wooden ships. The south was on the defensive and risked everything upon the salvation of its harbors and coasts. Even at Charleston in the Fort Sumter days the Confederates had iron batteries. The Merrimae and Louisiana were monster floating batteries, the Manas; sas a monster buttering ram. The news of the building of these war vessels was received by northern sailors with smiles of contempt. They expected to outsail them and thus to outmaneuver and outlight them. This prejudice was not overcome all through the war, and there was experience to back it up.

Within a few years before the war the United States government had strengthened the navy by the addition of eighteen steam war sloops and frigstes which had no, superiors on the ocean. They were wooden, of course, but were moved by screw propellers so constructed that all the machinery was below the water line. All of them made splendid records during the war! with the exception of the Merrimac, which was burned at Norfolk and raised and converted by the Confederates into the rum. Farragut had the Brooklyn and then the Hariford in his battles for the flagship, and the Richmond was also in his fleet of fighters. Besides these three, the Niagara, Colorado, Wabash, Pensacola, Pawnee, Mohican, frequency Wroming and Seminole were crack ships of the best fleets during the

Swift sailing was a necessity for the northern pavy at the outset, and her captains never lost sight of the fact, hence kept their faith in the wooden ship propelled by steam. It was well they did, because the labor and delay of creating ironclads made it impossible to have an armored fleet during the war. The first task was to establish a blockade along thousands of miles of seacoast and to have ships which could chase blockade runners and fight them on sight. The next problem was to maneuver and fight in front of fortifications. White gunz and resisting power would be a good thing once a ship was within range of a fort, yet the ability to get in or away quickly when necessary was just as much to be desired. The Eads ironclads barely saved themselves by backing rapidly out from the fire at Donel

Although the Federal wooden shins went down before the southern ironclads in every fair fight, the northern ship commanders never dedged the ordeal. Following the example set by the Merrimae early in 1862, the Confederate ram Arkansas in 1863 and the Albemarle in 1861 dashed into the wooden ships of the enemy and sent them to the bottom. But there were more wooden bulls left to keep up the fight, and scores of brave captains risked destruction rather than lower the flag before any craft affoat. Even when the missiles of the wooden ships rolled from the Iron armor of the rams the gallant captains attempted to ride down their antagonists with their superior velocity. At Mobile bay, in 1834, Farragut tried to drive his wooden flagship upon the low decks of the fronciad Tennessee and carry her to the bottom. The wooden ships were doomed the moment iron armor became the fashion, but they died hard. The names Hartford, Brooklyn and Kearsarge, last of the line, stand only second to the oak ribbed warriors of 1812, the Constitution, Chesapeake and Lawrence. George L. Kilwer.

"Where is your 'big gun?' " asked' the powdered matron who had come late to military ball.
"He went away a little while ago in dispracting carriage." explained

a disappearing carriage," explained the master of ceremonies,—Chicago Tribune.

"They claim to be connected with some of the best families."
"By a telephone?"—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

THE SPUR OF FATE.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE. They turned at once into a darker street and from that into another and then leto a third until Darrell had lost even his notion of the points of the

compass. "I can go no farther," gasped the girl at last, and she leaned upon Dar-

rell, almost fainting.
"You run well," said he, "and your endurance is remarkable considering the disadvantage of a woman's attire. Would it be an impertinence for me to

inquire where we are going?"
"I don't know," she said. "It was merely to get away."

"Do you think this is far enough?"
he asked after a brief pause. "Recause
if it isn't, you know, I can call a cab. I think we might find one at the end of this street."

The girl scemed to consider. "It might be the safest thing to do," she said. "I must have time to think, she said.

and I owe you an explanation."
"Tell me as much or as little as you please," said Darrell. "You owe me nothing; but, on the contrary, I am indebted to you for a very pleasant adventure. By the way, if you will accept my card-I am John Darrell, an American visiting Paris and quite at home in the city, which makes it the more surprising that at this moment I have only a vague idea where we are. But when we come out upon a better

His utterance was checked by his interest in his companion's conduct. She seemed to be indulging in some Fort of strange and violent exercise under ber clonk.

If I could only be rid of this!" she cried at last between her clinched teeth, and suddenly she thrust out her right hand.

Darrell was amazed to perceive that there was a handcust upon her wrist, from which the other iron swung by a

"You will think me a criminal, I suppose," said she, "but"—
"On the contrary," said he, "I per-

ceive you to be the victim of a crime. There was, then, some one in the carriage with you?" "Yes."

"And you were being taken away against your will?"
"I was."

"The matter grows clear," said Dar-"May I ask what became of the abductor, the man who was in the cab with you?"

"He sprang out when you stopped he borses," she replied. "He supthe borses," she replied. posed—and so did 1—that it was an attempt at rescue by my friends."

Darrell was engaged in testing the size of the handouff with reference to the very pretty hand which it restrained. It was a white hand, a warm altogether a most delightful hand to hold in one's own in the light of two bright brown eyes. Darrell was obliged to squeeze it as he had never squeezed a woman's hand be-fore, for surely, it had never fallen to his lot to find one in such an embarrussing predicament.

"Your friends?" said he pressing the hand into the smallest possible com-pass and glancing at the eyes to see how much pain he was causing. "I will take you to them,"

"No," she replied; "I must not go near them. I cannot bring them into

peril. Ob, really that hurts, my friend; but don't stop, if there's a chance of freeling me. I can bear it." "Pull?" said Darrell, his face con-

toricil as if it were he that bore the "Gently, with caution. It is not to be scarred, this hand so white. Free, by jingo!" The last words in linglish, for one's native tongue is best in moments of congratulation. "Free, and no great harm done, thank the Lord?"

"I speak no English or only a very little," she said. "But I understood what you said. Yes, I am free, thanks to you, as free as I am ever likely to be. And my hand is not torn, though my wrists are, but not by you."

She exhibited the evidences of cruel usage, and Darrell's face blazed with

"If I had known this"— he began. But that is like boasting. We will wait until I have found the men who did it. Why was it done? I cannot understand how any one could have thought it meessary."

"The man whom you encountered did

It," she replied. "I was captured in a narrow and dack street as I was leaving the house of some friends of mine. The man who seized me thrust a gag into my month, but one can always make a liftle noise, so he put those upon my wrists and twisted them to torture me into silcuce as he led me to the carriage. The other, whom I found inside the tubicle, was much more merciful. De alle not torture me. Indeed he removed the gag and silenced the only by putting his band over my mouth. Upon my word, I think the fellow was a gentleman, more or less."

"Much less, I should say," replied "And now what shall we do? Darrell. We can't wait here, you know. Shall I get the cab?"

"One word," she said, laying her hand upon his arm. "What do you thluk of me?"

"I will tell you frankly," he replied. "In the first place let me say that I am quite sure I know the man whom I threw down from the box of that carriage. I did not immediately recognize him, for I had no clear view of his face, yet unless I am greatly mistaken he was a Russian officer, one who held the title of captain, but had not the air of a millary man; probably a secret agent of the government. Then this capture was in the nature of an arrest. one of those quiet affairs that are outside the law of the land. It follows. then, my friend, that you are a nildlist."

"I swear to you that I am not?" she gald, with impressive earnestness. am a friend of liberty, but no friend of assassination., Of course there are many ulbilists who could say the same -the vast majority, in fact-but I am not one of them. I know not of what I may be suspected"

"And I," said Darrell, "care not. You are in trouble, and I am going to help you. I am on your side, my child. Do you understand? Whatever von desire shall be accomplished if it

"I would not lead you into danger." she replied. "You have saved me from

niter destruction, and I should make a peor return"-"If there is one thing that I despise

more than another in a man," said Darrell, "It is prudence. Thank heaven, it was left out of me entirely. Let us find a cab"

TO BE COSTINUED.

A Pointer for the Hobo.

"You see, it was this way," said the hole as he put his inch of pipe into his pocket and coughed the freg out of his throat. "I left Pittsburg of the bumpers of a freight train. I'd gone twenty miles when a brakeman spies me out and said.

" 'Hobo, are you a prayin' man?'
" 'Nothin' to brag of,' says I.
" 'But you can remember the Lord's

Prayer?i "I might on a pluch, but what's the

use?"
"'Oh, nothin', except that we shall have a head on collision in about five

have a head on collision in about live seconds, and you'd better scour apyout conscience ag'in the crash."

"And with that we crashed into her and I went sallin! How high I went or how hard I came down I don't know, but I had toth legs broken and all my ribs cracked. The brakeman was killed. I'm sorry to say. You don't often meet a man like that who'll give you all the chances of goin' to heaven and take none himself,"

The Earmarks of Poetry.

"I don't see much poetry in this," he

"I don't see meen poerty in this," he said.

"Don't you?" she exclaimed.

"Why, just see, There is 'methinks,' and here is 'mayhap,' and let's 'see—where is that now? Onlyes, hereit is—'haply'—why, it's one of the poelicalest little things I ever saw."—Chleago Record-Herald.

A Sugar Valentine.

The valentine of the Ways and Means Committee to the American people seems to be about as follows:

The beet is red, Cuba is blue, Sugar is sweet For revenue,

Pushing the Perambulator.

Mrs. Haskins. I saw your husband today in a bleyele suit. I didn't think you'd let him ride.

you'd let him ride.

Mrs. Stronguind. My dear, that was not a bicycle sult, although it might properly be called a "wheeling sult." You see, I want him to be appropriately garled when he takes buly for an alring.—Philladelphia Press.

, Extraordinary Precaution.

Mrs. Witherby, You made an awful fuss getting up shirs last alght.
Witherby, That's strange, I never used so much care in my fife-Detroit

It was a long ride through a desplate and dangerous country, and the politi-cian sought to relieve the monotony by philosophic musings on his recent vicparties and embarrassments that even success brings, "rold up your hands!" The stage couch gave a lurch and stopped. The ray of light that shot into the vehicle turned the spattering rain into myriads of evenescent gens, "What do you want?" asked the politician with a tirruess that showed that what do you want?" asked the poli-tician with a firmness that showed that he had found dames. he had faced danger before, "Your money," "Here it is," "Your watch and diamond ring," "They are yours," "I must say you are good-natured, any how," said one of the highwaymen. how," said one of the highwaymen,
"Not at all, Are you sure that's all you
desire?" "What did you think we
wanted?" "I was atraid"—and the
politician's voice trembled a little—
"you wanted an office,"—Philadelphia
North Austrian! North American,

"A Lutheran minister in a western Maryland town told me an amusing story the other day," said a gentleman to a reporter. "Some time ago as this minister was walking along a street of the town an old German advanced toward him with extended hand. The minister shook hands, but remarked that he could not recall his name. Oh, yes, said the old German, 'you remember me! I am the man who gave you a plg when you married me."

ber me! I am the man who gave you a pig when you married me!
"The minister smiled as he recalled the incident, and as he was about to ask about the wife the old German said: 'Now I tell you what I'll do. When you married me, I gave you a pig, so I'll give you two pigs if you now unmarry me.' "—Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Newlywed. Oh, mether, John said this morning I was one woman in a hundred. Her Mother. I see in that no cause

for tears.

Mrs. Newlywed. But mother, he need to say I was one woman in a thousand.—Life.

"You admire your grandfather very much, don't you, my little man?" "Yes," answered the youth. "You think he could do things that no one else could, don't you?" "I know he could. He used to pun-ish father whenever he felt like it."

"I would rather be right than be "Would rather be right than be president," said the statesman.
"Well," said the friend, "it's a little paradoxical, but I suppose it's proper. You say in substance that for the sake of being right you are willing to be left."—Washington Star.

Northern Colored Man. But you ought to be a lawyer or doctor or something high. Isn't there some way in which you can rise above the cornfield? Southern Colored Man. Yas, sah; dah's many ways. Dah might be a hurricane, or dis male might lift me widhis beat. Philipship the proof. his heels. - Philadelphia Record.

Wife. Are you sure you caught this fish? Mr. Gayfello. Of course.

Wife. It smells very strong.
Mr. Gayfello. Strong? I should say
it was. It nearly pulled me overboard.

--New York Weekly.

"A correspondent want's to know if 'fits are hereditary,' " says a country paper; and the editor replies, "Any small boy compelled to wear out his father's old clothes could tell him that they are not."—Christian Register.

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*

The Mercury.

JOHN P. BANRORN, Editor and Manager, Saturday, March 1, 1902.

The Prince has come and is being teceived with the hanors due the representative of a sister nution. The best of it is he seems to be a man worthy of the

exalted position he holds. The National Engampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Washington, D. C., during the week beginning October 6. The ettle gens of that city will give \$12,000 to aid the needy veterans coming there.

The Mayor of Tunnt on has requested the police commission to resign. The gentlemen reply in the negative, and now the Mayor proposes to prefer charges against them and remove them. The Mayor of Newport would doubtless like to be able to do the same thing with the Newport board.

The injust tax bill which the renate tiled to pass Thursday has been recomfulfted to the committee or special leg-Islation with orders to give hearings. Nowport ought to be represented at that hearing us the bill works more in-Justice to this city than it does to any other towns or city in the State.

While the disgraceful encounter on the floor of the United States senate between the South Carolina senators is much to be regretted, still more deplorable is the attitude assumed by the Bouthern people and certain of the Southern newspapers in regard to that occurrence. Certain editors in that section of the country uphold Tillman for preserving his honor, ills honor A man who wantonly imperits the dignity of the Congress of the United States talks about his honor! However, small bables always regulto the most careful nurshing.

The city of Providence is now clamoring loudly for a balt million dellar armory. Better wall till some few of the other million dollar and three mil-Hen dellar hulldings the Butte This been building for her are at least, partly paid for. There is no erging need of a new mory in that elly. If the militia

Tthem. The Newport Argot dishane. ", which costs the State Illory Company the State against nothing, can defone.
Therface, Our State Mine Planto a costly Inxury when we consider how little we get out of them.

It is an old saying that the didily which under much noise is alled With air. The cranks and socialists who aid Sceping the country stirred up by remetrating about the courtesies shown inc thea Henry of Prusala may well be to Vi. to the drain. Portunitely the Historial to the grant. Fortunitely the great hady of the people of this country are neither winds nor socialists but practical, bath beaded men who believe that the same [proportional courtesy should be shown to a guest of the nation, as an individual would pay to a guest in his own home. Prince Heary has shown himself to be a gentleman worthy of the attentions shown him.

On Tuesday of this week the State received from the General Government a check for \$121,817.70, in payment of the long standing datas against the government growing out of the Civil War. This is for payment of money blied by the Shite to equip the troops which answered the call of President Lincoln in 1861. The claim has taken forly years to settle, but the money will be Just as acceptable how. For since this debt was contracted we have had another war, a little one to be sure, but as far as this State is concerned an expensive one. So this money will come in very handy to help pay off the Spanish war debt contracted by Gov. Dyer.

We alluded some weeks ago to the bill before the legislature for a new apportionment of the State lax. This hill has been reported favorably with some amendments. Under this Lift the rate of toxiation is reduced from 18 mills on a dollar to 16. The State tax is increased from \$017,189 to \$601,-530. But it changes very materially the amount pald by the various effices and towns, the largest proportional $\langle in \rangle$ crease being put on Newport. The following table shows in the first column the present amount of State tax paid by the citles and towns, and in the secand column the amount they will pay

and column the and	ditta and	
if the bill passes:		
	61,525,00	10 tioza 2
	nation .	W 25 M
	IS NOT THE	01 26 25
Pawtucket.	21,22 (1)	25,331.00
Wommickeli	Mate co	27:31:10
Warwick	12,748 00	p: 758 (0)
East Providence.	150,55	1,381 (0)
Middletown.	4,001 (0)	3481 (0)
Portsmouth.	200	1.481.60
Tiverion.	120 (0 2.28 (0	2,279 (0)
Little Camplant.	2, 45, 61	00.000
Assume show the	8,611 (0)	1,437.00
New Shore butter	1.22 (8)	Sec. (1)
West Greenwich.	621.00	10 142
Past Greenwich.	8,913 (6)	
AMSORITE	B. 55.5 (8)	GAN U
Excurs	1705 10	812 00
Etelunond.	2,513 (3)	1,261,00
Westerly.	14,001 (0)	10,775 00
The section of the se	3.44	5742 (9)
Hopkinton. Charlestown.	1,304.10	1.40 (0
1 15 MI IC STOWNIC	2012 (0)	2825 (0)
Narragansett.	8.748 (0)	859 N
South Kingstown.	7.177.193	6.7.3 (1)
North Kingston o.	840 0	1.24 0
Barringions	8.705.00	9.28 (8
Erlstol.	(d) 16.37	60.00
Warren	17.818 (0)	12.636
Cranston,	11.32.2	8.62 0
Johnston.	1.38 (1)	14000
Sciunte.	Se Al	Q
Fester.	236 0	1,736 (
Cilconstate	508 W	2.22
Bartillyllic.	12,706 A	18,101 હ
A Transact Tible 2005	125000 00	
No the Smithagea.	4.27 (V 5.16 (V)	27.20
Smithbolds	22.00	13.474
Central Falls	12,180,00	
Literatiπ.	675.0	
North Providence	2180 0	2,545

By this bill the tax of Newport is largely increased. The tax of Middletown, Jamestown, Tiverton and New Shoreham is increased. Portsmouth and Little Compton are slightly reduced. The tax of the city of Providence is reduced over three thousand elo, sub-

Lincoln, North Providence.

The Pacific Cable.

It appears to be a close question whether Congress will favor a government Pacific cable or the cable that the Commercial Company has arranged to lay. The Commercial Company has offered the most liberal terms and is willing to assume all the risks, but the committee which has had the matter in charge is very evenly divided on the merlts of the case.

merits of the case.

Eight members of the committee voted in favor of the Corhes bill, which provides for a government cable. They were Corless of Michigan, Coombs of California, Tompkins of Ohio, Stewart of New Jessey and Jay of Missouri (Republicans), and Sinckletord of Missouri and Davey of Louisiana (Demograts). Seven inculsers of the commitsoull and Davey of Louislana (Demo-erats). Seven members of the commit-tee, headed by Chaliman, Heplania vot-ed against the government cable. They were Hepburn of Iowa, Sherman of New York, Wanger of Pennsylvania and Lovering of Missachusetts (Republi-cans), and Adamson of Georgia, Ryan-of New York and Richardson of Ala-hama (Democrats).

of New York and thematased of this banna (Democrats).

The majority report will be made by Corliss, and the adaptly report by Heppann. The committee is so evenly divided that the House will doubtless divided that the House will doubtless dealle the question upon its merits. It is probable that Mr. Shackelfort, of Missouri, who favors government ownership, will make an individual report because of his mutility to subscribe to some of the features of the Corliss hill. One of these foatures is that the cable must be built and hald by American manufacturers, and that they shall be pull ten per cent, above what any foreign manufacturer would change.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Job A. Peckham, administrator, has rented the cottago on Mill street, opposite Touro Park West, to Charles F. Harrington, for one year.

Dr. Cloment Cleveland has rented his cottage on the mortherly side of Catherine street to Mr. Whithrop Rutherford, of New York, for the season of 1992.

erford, of New York, for the season of 1902.

P. H. Case has rented lifs cottage, on the corner of Ray and Everett streets, to Mrs. George E. Cole of Providence, for the season of 1902.

O. H. Wrightington has rented for Dr. Geo. Knowles Swladurne, of Now York elty, his famished cottage. No. if Greenough Place, to Edward Parrish, of the United States Englueers Office, for a term of years.

of the United States Englucers Office, for a term of years.

Miss Susant J. Weaver has rented the huilding on Weaver avenue to U. G. Scott for one year.

Mary J. Lyngth has sold to Fischel David and wife her interest in the estate bounded east, 27 feet, on Sprace street; west, 27 feet, on land of Margaret Anthony, unth, 120 feet, on land formerly of Catherine Bryer, and south, 120 feet, on Heath court.

James F. Durry of Providence has sold to Mary E. Bacon, for \$1,000, has one-half interest in the Bacon estate, bounded north, 51 feet, on Perry street; east, 61 feet, 'on land late of Helen well Tyler; south, 45 feet, on land of the "Onnson, and west, 72 feet, on India?", "The same estate to Bacon has sold to Bacon has sold to Same estate to Bacon has sold."

James lown.

The regular meeting of the town council and sout of probate was held yesterday, all the members being present with the exception of J. E. Brayman.

ent with the exception of J. E. Brayman.

In court of probate the first and final account of Eddah, Anthony, administrator on the estate of Daniel Howland, was received and referred to the fourth Monday in March.

In town connich the following bills were endered paid: Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company, coal for the poor, \$21,02; J. R. Caswell, elght shoes for the department horses, \$8; Alton Head, work on reads, \$21,25; Alvin H. Peckhann, work on roads, \$21,25; George A. Brown, work on roads, \$21,25; George A. Brown, work on reads, \$2,25; Hall, \$12; W. F. Caswell, indexing town records, \$20,50; David Van Pell, services as policeman, \$12; R. E. Sherman, care of street lights, \$50; C. E. Hull, services as policeman, \$16,76; John E. Watson, supplies, \$6,45; Caswell, Massey & Co, supplies, \$2; W. P. Sheffleld, Jr., professional services, \$85; Alton Head, cartileg wood for the fire department, \$0 cents; Alexander Termant, palnting water tank, \$20,02; Alton Head, damage done by dogs, \$43,30; G. A. G. Brown, care of fire department, \$45.

The bill of G. H. Pettis, state scaler, for \$1,94, was referred to the town scaler.

none oy nogs, \$43.50; G. A. G. Brown, eare of the department, \$43.

The bill of G. H. Pettis, state scaler, for \$1.91, was referred to the town scaler. The town tressurer was authorized to hite \$600 for six months.

It was voted not to use the McTammany voting machine for the town meeting to be held April 2.

The petition of James Collins, for permission to set carbing in front of B. F. Gardner & Son's store on Natragansett avenue, was granted.

A communication was received from Samuel Harrowitz, a licensed junk dealer of Jamestown and Newport, stating that certain persons were carrying on business without a license. The matter was referred to the chief of police.

Amos 1. Peckham, the committee appointed to obtain a plast of the road from the corner of Brooks and Walcott avenues to Highland drive on the Dimpilings, presented a plat and grade, with specifications in regard to building the road. It was voted to receive and accept the plans. The matter of constructing the read was referred to the April town meeting.

The town conneil then met as a beard of carvassers and the voting list was taken up and carvassed. The mane of Adolphus Knowles was added to the real estate list. It was voted that the list be jounted ascancessed, and pested, and that the conneil meet as a board of carvassers March 28; 1992, to make the final carvass.

Mrs. Nettic Cornelis Caswell Hull.

minal convass.

Mrs. Nettic Cornelia Caswell Hull, wife of Mr. Charles E. Hull, died at her home on Union street last Friday evening. Mrs. Hull was the daughter of Henry and the late Julia Caswell and leaves a husband and five small children and one sister, Mrs. Clifferd Salisbury of Providence.

Her funeral took place Tuesday from her late residence, Rev. W. D. Mackinnon, of the Central Raptist Church, officiating. There was a large gathering of relatives and friends and the floral tributes were beautiful, one being a wright from Conanient Council, Royal Arcanum. The interment was in Colar cemetery. The bearers were W. F. Caswell, Job W. Tefft, John A. Sannders and George Gardiner.

Mr. Edward G. Littlefield was in-

Mr. Edward G. Littlefield was injured by the falling of a part of the roof of his barn on Saturday of last week. Two of his ribs were fractured, but he is reported to be very comfort-

Wenther Bulletin.

Copyrighted, with by W. T. Foster. Sr. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 1:-Last bulletin gave forceasts of disturbance to cross continent Match 1 to b, warm wave 28 to March 4, cool wave March 14.7

8 to 7.

Next disturbance will leach Pacific coast about March 5, cross west of Rockies by close of 6, great central valleys 7 to 9, eastern states 10.

Wann wave will cross west of Rockies about March 5, great central valleys 7, castern states 0. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about March 8, great central valleys 8, great central valleys 10, castern states 12.

12. Temperature of the week ending Match 10 will average above and ratu-

About date of this builtetin cool wave will be cutering the castern states, warm wave coming down upper Missioni valley and resol in Pacific states, warm in the south.

There is more Catarrich Ublesection of the country than all other discusses put together, and middle the last few your was supposed to be insuability. For a freat many years do together, promounced it is been discusse, and presented local remains a supposed to the form of the control of the constitutional discase, and therefore the promounced in the constitutional discase, and therefore the constitutional discase, and therefore the constitutional discase, and therefore the constitutional discase, and the control of the constitutional discase, and the control of the cont nuties constitutional treatment. Indiffs Catarric Cure, manufactured by F. J. Chency Co., Polesto, Oble, is the only constitutional cure in the market. It betaken internally adversaring the market, in tenken internally adversaring the market in the appearance of the system. They other one funded dollars for my case it fulls to care. Send for circular and the statement of the system of the system. Law other one funded dollars for internal cure in the system of the system of the system. They other one funded to the system of the s

Sold by Dinggists, 150. Halfa Family Pills no the best.

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during the months of March and Aptil
via Chjeago & North-Westein R'y;
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or address J. E. Brittala, 368 Washington street, Hoston, Mass.—2-22-11w.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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Last Quarter 1st day, 4h, 2km, evening W. New Maan Sth day, 8h, 2km, norming, 8 First Quarter Ish day, 4h, 55pc, morning, 6 Full Moon 22d day, 8h, 3m, morning W.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Rent Estato Agent, 12t Hellovne Avenue, New-

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First Class Tenement on Bellevue Avenue. I have for tent a beautiful tenement of six good moons, both and all modern conseni-ences, on the best part of Belleviae accume, All in thomselfly good condition. Read, \$250 and water rule. An admirable place for a small family. Apply at onex. Office beauty 9.6, in, to 6 p. in.

Deaths.

In this city, Wih uit., Margaret Tillford, aged 64 tears. In this city, 20thuit., Bedget, sister of battlek Sulltvan, remion of Si. Mary's

In this city, 20th ut., Reduced, Seder of Pattels Sulliving, revision of St. Mary's Church.

In this city, 20th uit., Marion Karle, dougher of Grudamin M. and Lydia P. Anthony, and Indian M. Anthony, and Indian M. Anthony, and Indian M. A. P. Jennsinge, Powel avenue, In this city, 22th, Roth Ann Barker.

In this city, 22 ult., Roth Ann Barker.
In this city, 22 ult., Roth Ann Barker.
In this city, 22 ult., Roth Ann Barker.
In this city, 22 ult., Roth Ann Barker.
In this city, 22 ult., Roth Ann Barker.
In this city, 22 ult., Roth Ann Barker.
In this city, 22 ult., Roth Ann Barker.
In the Staty sear of her age.
In the Staty Sear of her age.
In the Staty St., in the Sal year of his age, Henry G. Marquand.
In this sea, 22th ult., Thomas T., closed son of the late Thomas T. Carr, of this city.
In Providence, 22th ult., Statis consists, without of Thomas Bucward, aged Species.
In Jamestown, 21st ult., Notile Cornello.
Wife of Charles E. Hult, In the Sal year of her

In Treeston, 18th uit., John A. Manchesier,

FIRE INSURANCE.

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Wrightington,

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CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

CARTER REDICINE CO., No. York hall fill Small Dam. Small fries.



◆ HE following is the full text of the enlogy on the life and character of William McKinley, delivered at the invitation congress, by his intimate personal and political friend, Secretary of State John Hay, during the memorial services held in honor of the late president in the hall of the house of representa-tives, Washington, Feb. 27, 1902;

lees held in homor of the inte president in the hall of the house of representatives. Washington, Feb. 27, 1902:

For the third time the congress of the United States is assembled to countemerate the life and the death of a president stain by the hand of an assessin. The attention of the future bistorian will be attented to the features which reappear with startling sameness in all three of lites awful crimes—the unclessness, the native lack of consequence of the net, the observity, the insignificance of the criminal, the biamelessness, so far as in our sphere of existence the best of men may be held blameless, of the victim. Not one of our murdered presidents had an enemy in the world. They were all not a guestional crime. They were all men of deriversitie instincts who could never have offended the most Jeatous advocates of conflict instincts who could never have offended the most Jeatous advocates of conflict instincts who could never have offended the most Jeatous advocates of conflict instincts who could never have offended the most Jeatous advocates of conflict instincts who could never have offended the most Jeatous advocates of conflict instincts who could never have offended the short Jeatous advocates of conflict instincts who could never have offended the most Jeatous advocates of conflict instincts which had generous nature, to whom wrong of injustics was impossible; of moderate fortune, whose siender means nebody could envy. They were men a fauster virtue, of tender heart, of eminent abilities, which they had devoted with single minds to the gued of the republic. If ever men walked before God and man without blane, it was there there may change the political of a dictator may change the political conditions of an empire; how the extinction of a narrowing line of kings muly bring in an alieu dynasty. But in a well ordered republic like ours the ruler may fall, but the state feels no tenter. Our beloved and revered leader is gone, but the natural process of out have provides in a successor, identical

ASSASSINATION'S VICTIMS.

Struck at marchy was deadlier still.

ASSASSINATION'S VICTIMS.

What a world of insoluble problems such an event excites in the mind! Not merely in its personal, but in its public aspects, it presents a paradox not to be comprehended. Under a spatem of government so free and so impartial that wo recognize its existence only by its benefactions; under a social order so purely democratic that classes cannot exist in it, affording opportunities so universal that even conditions are as changing as the winds, where the laborer of today is the capitalist of tomorrow; under laws which are the result of ages of evolution, so uniform and so beneficent that the president has just the same tights and pricleges as the artisan, we see the same hellish growth of hatred and murder which dogs equally the footstep of henevolent manarchs and blood stained despois. How many countries can jelu with us in the community of a kindred sorrow? I will not speak of those distant regions when assasibation enters into the daily life of government, but amone the nations bound to us by the ties of familiar intercents, who can forget that wise and radi antocrat who had carned the pound this of the Libertor, that emigateined and measurations childen whem Pannes sind mourses, there was a first and and measurations that the tables in the country that the total in the country have excited the antimesty of a demonstration of the kinevalent antimesty of a demonstration of the wretches whose crimes have oshocked humanity in recent years are men not unleitered who have gone from the common schools, through murder, to the scaffold.

THE PROBLEM OF ANARCHY.

Our minds cannot discern the origin nor

THE PROBLEM OF ANARCHY.

THE PROBLEM OF ANARCHY.

Our minds cannot discern the origin nor conceive the extent of wickedness so perverse and so cruel, but tilds does not exempt us from the duty of trying to control and counteract it.

This problem of anarchy is dark and intricate, but it dought to be within the compass of democratic government, although no same mind can fathern the mysteries of these untrucked and orbitless natures, to guard against their aborrations, to take away from them the hope of escape, the long lowery of scandalous days in court, the unwholesome sympathy of hysterical degenerates and so by degrees to make the erline not worth committing, even to these abnormal and distorted souls.

It would be presumptuous for me in this presence to suggest the details of remedial legislation for a malady so malignant. That task may safely be left to the skill and patience of the national congress, which has never been found unequal to any such emergency. The country believes that the memory of three murdred comrades of yours, all of whose voices still haunt these walls, will be a sufficient inspiration to enable you to solve even this abstruse and painful problem, which has dimried so ranny pages of history with blood and with lears.

Before an accinence ters synapathetic than this i she unit or there says pathetic than this i she unit or the synaps of history with blood and with lears.

Before an accinence ters synapsthetic than this i she unit or there was synapsthetic than this i she unit or the server and either's works when an enterior or high we have me to common and the common or the same of the common or the server and common or the same of that react extra which we have me to common or the same or the common or the same of t

BACKERA LACISYT A

The life of William Melliney was from his lirch to his duals to health was from Mellines was from his lirch to his duals to health which could produce just such a character. He was born into that way of life which class where is called the middle class, but which in this country is so nearly universal as to make of other classes an almost negligible quantity. He was neither rich nor poor, neither proud nor humble. He knew no hunger he was not sure of salisfying, no luxury which could enervate intail or body. His parents were sober, God fearing people intelligent and upright, without pretension and without humility. He srew up in the company of boys like himself, wholesome, honest, self-

humility. He grew up in the company of boys like himself, wholesome, honest, self respecting. They looked down on nobody. They never felt it possible they could be looked down upon. Their houses were the homes of probity, plety, patriolism. They learned in the admirable school readers of fifty years ago the lessons of heroic and splendid life which have come down from the past. They read in their weekly newspapers the story of the world's progress in which they were eager to take part, and of the sins and wrongs of civilization with which they burned to do battle. It was a serious and thoughtful time. The

boys IT That LIT III Unity, that deeply, that days of sharp struggle and high achievement were before them. They joeked at life with the wonderling yet resolute tyrs of a young coultre in his vigit of arms. They fell a time was coming when to them should be addressed the stern administration of the apostle, "Quilty you like men; be strong."

It is not easy to give to those of a intergentation may their bles of that extraordinary splittent meakening which passed over the country at the first red signal first of the war between the sinter. It was not our earliest apositypes. A hundred years before the nation had been revealed to lits if, when after long discussion and much searching of heart the people of the votonies had resolved that to live without liberty was worse than to the and had therefore wagered in the solumn game of war "their lives, their fortunes and their search honor." In a stress of heat and Labar multitrable the country had been nothing in our life to touch the interneat founding in our life to touch the interneat contain of feeling and develon. We had had, not without mertileous and glory—but nothing which went to the yill a self consciousness of the country, right to live.

"THE VALLEY OF DECISION."

THE VALLEY OF DECISION."

vina seal conseconness of the country, nothing which challenged the nation's right to live.

"THE VALLEY OF DECISION."

That in 160 the nation was going down into the valley of decision. The question which had been debated on thousands of platforms, which had been discussed in countless publications, which, thundered from innumerable pulpits, had caused in their congregations the bitter strife said dissension to which only cases of conscience can give rise, was everywhere pressing for solution. And not merely in the various channels of publicity was it alive said clamorous. About every freshal in the land, in the conversation of reletate and neighbors and, deeper still, in the secret of millions of human heatts the battle of opinion was waging, and all men felt and saw, with more or less clearness, that an answer to the importunate question, Shall the nation live? was the and not to decised. And I do not mean that in the north along there was this attaters wreating with conscience. In the south as well, below all the effervescence and excitement of a people perhaps unoragiven to elequent speech than we were there was the profound agony of question and sawer, the summons to decide whether honor and freedom did not call them to resolution and war. It is easy for partisanship to say that the one side was right and that the other was wrong. It is still easier for an indolent magnanimity to say that both were right. Perhaps in the while view of chies one, is always right to follow his conscience, though whose efforts the world is helped onward, and humanity moves of a higher level and a brighter day.

The near of sentiment and intention, and in her cold and uncertainty was unding and the though whose efforts the world is helped onward, and humanity moves of a higher level and a brighter day.

The near was carried expression, because the side of sentiment and intention, and in her cold and uncertainty was unding and the thouse of sentiment and means of his every hard and the clear sky drew tears from the side of sell

M'KINLEY THE SOLDIER.

At seventeen years of ago William MeKintey herst this summons of his country. He was the sort of youth to whom a
military life in ordinary times would nossess no attractions. His nature was far
iliferent from that of the ordinary soldier. He had other dreams of life, its
prizes and pleasures, than that of marches
and battles. But to life mind there was
no choice or question. The banner floating in the morning breeze was the weekouing gesture of his country. The thrillling notes of the trumpet called him-him
and none other-line the ranks. His portrait in his first uniform is familiar to
you all-the short, stocky flying; the quiet,
thoughtful face; the deep, dark eyes. It
is the face of a lad who could not stay
at hame when he thought he was needed
in the field. He was of the stuff of which
good soldlers are made. Had he been ten
years older he would have entered at the
head of a division. But he did what he
could. He cultisted as a private. Ho
learnest to obey. His serious, sensible
ways, his prampt, alert efficiency, such attracted the attention of his superform. Ho
was so faithful in little things they gave
him more and more to do. Ho was wrift,
fing he camp and on the march, swift, cool
and fearless in fight. He left the army
with, field rank when the war ended, hereverted by President Lincoln for gallantry
In hattle.

In coming years when men seek to draw
the morest of our green detail over

with the president Lincoin for gallantry in hattle.

In coming years when men seek to draw the moral of our great civit war nothing will seem to them so admirable in all the history of our two magnificent armies as the way in which the war come to a close. When the Confederate army saw the time had come, it acknowledged the pittless legic of facts and ceased lighting. When the army of the Union saw it was no longer needed, without a murmur or question, making no terms, asking no return, in the flush of victory and fullness of might it laid down its arms and melted back into the mass of peaceful citizens. There is no event since the nation was born which has so proved its soild cancilly for self government. Both sections share equally in that crown of sory. They had held a debate of incomparable importance and had fought it out with equal energy. A conclusion had been reached, and it is to the everlasting honor of both sides that they each knew when the war was over and the hour of a lasting peace had struck. We may admire the despense daring of others who prefer annihilation to compromize, but the paim of common sense and, I will say, of enlightened patriotism belongs to the ten like Grant and Lee, who knew when they had fourth snowth for honor and for common sense and, I will say, of enlightened patriotism belongs to the ten like Grant and Lee, who knew when they had fourth snowth for honor and for commons.

Grant and Lee, who knew when they had fought enough for honor and for econury.

A TENDER KNIGHT.

A TENDER KNIGHT.

William McKinley, one of that sensible million of men, gladly laid down his world and betook himself to his books. He quickly made up the time lost in soldiering. He attacked his Blackstone as he would have done a hearlie intrembment. Finding the range of a country law E-bray too merors, he went to the Albany Law school, where he worked en regetrally with brilliant success, was admitted to the Lar and settled down to practice—a brevetted veteran of twenty-four-in the quiet town of Canton, now and himneforward forever famous as the scare of his life and his place of sepaiture. Here many blessings awaited him—high repute, professional success and a demestic affection so pure, so devoted and stainless that future poets, seeking an ideal of Christian marriage, will find in it a them worthy of their songs. This is a subject to, which the lightest allusion seems profamation, but it is impossible to speak of William McKitcley without remembering that por uncertainty to his ing that he times tenderet knight to his

cinesh taby ever tives among mortal see. If to the spirits of the just made perfect is permitted the consciousness of earthly things, we may be sure that his futthful soul is now watching over that gould sufferer who counts the long hours in their shattened home in the desolate splender of his fune.

soul is now watching over that gentle sufferer who counts the long hours in their shattered home in the desolate splendor of his faine.

A man passessing the qualities with which instern had endowed McKinley seeks political activity as naturally as a growing plant sevice light, and also. A wholesome ambition, as fare power of making friends and keeping them, a faith which may be culled religious in his country and its institutions, and flowing from this a heliof that a man could do no nobler work than to serve such a country-these were the clements in his character limit drew him transititions are remarkable equipment, a memor of singular grace and charm, a voice of ringing quality and great carrying power. Vost as were the crowds that gathered about him, he reached their timost frings without apparent effect. He had an extraordinary power of myrehaling and presenting significant facts as as to bring conviction to the average mind. His range of reading was not wide. He feed only what he might some day faid useful, and what he read his memory held like brass. These who knew him well in those early days can never forget the consumnate skill and power with which he would select a faw pointed facts and, blow upon blow, would brantiner them into the attention of great asponiblages in Ohlo, as Jael drove the nall into the head of the Canannit captain. He was not often impassioned. He rarely perarted to the aid of wit or reading and convincing and convincing a popular audience by sheer appeal to their reason and which he aid rever any his equal in controlling and convincing a popular audience by sheer appeal to their reason and the difference. He did not flatter or cajob them, but there was an implied compitment in the serious and sober tone is which he aid rever any his equal in the controlling and convincing a popular audience by sheer appeal to the reason and the divine gift of sympathy which, though given only to the elect, makes all men their friends. HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

Be it came naturally about that in 18%, the hegheining of the second century of the republic, he began by an election to congress his political career. Thereafter for fourtiern years this chamber was his home. I use the word advisedly. Nowhere in the world was he so in harmony with his environment as here. Nowhere else did his which was here. Nowhere else did his which work with such foll consciousness of its powers. The air of debate was native to him. Here he draws delight of battle with his peers. In after days when he drove by this stately pile or when on rare occasions his duty exiles him here he greeted his old hands with the affectionate rest of a child of house. During all the last ten years his life, flifed as they were with act and glory, he never ceased to be sick for this hall. When he came presidency, there was not a day v lds congressional service was not of to ldm. Probably no other president been in such full and coulds commu-sith congress, if we may except the lo lifm. Probably no other president has been in such full and covidal communication with congress, if we may except Lineo's atone. Mcklinley knew the legislative bedy theroughty, its composition, its methods its indication belief in the ultimate rectitude of its purposes. Our listory shows how surely an executive courts disaster and rith by assuming an attitude of hostility or distrust to the legislature, and, on the other hand, Mcklinley's frank and sincestration and confirm the mulant trast and loyal support and expand by a single cloud, the mulant trast and regard, so executive to the public welfare, were never shadowed by a single cloud. He was a Republican. He could not be anything close. A Union solder gratic upon a Clay Whig, he necessarily believed in the "American system"—in protection to home industries; in a strong, segressive authensity; in a liberal construction of the constitution. What any serious multimater, in a liberal construction of the constitution. What any serious multimater, in a liberal construction welfare and not prohibited by common welfare and not prohibited by our written charter.

MIKINLEY IN CONGRESS.

common weifure and not prohibited to our written charter.

M'KINLEY IN CONGRESS.

Pollowing the natural bent of his minable devoted himself to questions of funnable devoted himself to questions of funnable therefore, to be essentials of the milional humsekeeping. He took high rank in the hourse from the beginning. He reatherss in debate, his mastery of ever subject he handled, the bright and, our table light he shed shout him and, about the unfailing courtesy and good with which he treated friend and for his one of the surest signatures of a nature form to great destinies—made his servicing the house a pathway of unbroken becase and brought him at last to the all injection post of chairman of ways as means and leader of the majority. Of famous revenue are which in that of pacify he framed and carried through of famous revenue are twich in that of pacify he framed and carried through of famous revenue are twich in that of pacify he framed and carried through of famous revenue are twich in that of pacify he framed and carried through of famous revenue are twich in that of pacify he framed and carried through of famous revenue are twich in that of pacify he framed and carried through of famous revenue are twich in that of pacify he framed and carried through of the milist of which that law had remarked being are yet too warm to handled on a day like this, I may of easy that it was never sufficiently test to prove the praises of its friends on criticism of its opponents. After a hire existence it passed away, for a time, the storm that swept the Republicans of power. McKluley also passed through the famous had been rearranged for the purpose by a hostile legislature.

Some one has said it is casy to love of enemies; they help us so much more thour friends. The reople whose male lent skill had turned McKluley our congress after was Nemesis more swand energetic. The Republicans of two years later he was re-elected, without the proposed of the field of vision. In two national error, but he had gone there in the terest

THE PATH TO THE WHITE HOU

There was, however, no long delay hecame from year to year the most 7 ment politician and orator in the heame from year to year the most pent politician and orator in the of trr. Passionately devoted to the Iples of his party, he was always redo anything, to go anywhere, to profits titled and to support its candidistic face and his voice became familities of of our people, and wherever were seen and heard inch become had middle to the face the states med. You see faces like it in marble in the palleries of the ward in the portraits of the great constitutions. His voice of the perfect orator—first traing, tireless, persuading by its sound, by its accent of sincere constitutions, it is courtesy. It is not the perfect orator—first face that it is courtesy, it is not to suppose that it is opposents. For months before the Republican convention met in 1805 it was on all who had eyes to see that Mr. I ley was the only probable candidity had been allegated to the popularity, they were supposed to the highest rank in ability.

The campaign he made will the training the campaign he made will the campaign he campaign the campaign he made will the campaign he campaign he campaign the campaign her campaign h

The campaign he made will be memorable in our political and and his friends had thought that and his friends had thought that for the year was the distinctive toric difference between the 1% on the subject of the tariff, wager of hattle the discussions of vious four years distinctly point to scoper had the two parties mornications than it became evite appraising candidate declined. the appeared canonasie occurs.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

continued from fourth fact.

princent from proposed to put corward has the main tissue the free coinage of silver. McKinloy at once necepted this challenge and, taking the battle for prefection as already won, went with energy into the discussion of the theories presented by his opionents. He had wisely concluded not to leave his home during the canvass, thus avoiding a proceeding which has always been of sinister augury in our polities, but from the from porch of his monest house in Canton he daily addressed the delegations, which came from every part of the country to greet him, in a series of speeches as alrong, so varied, so pertinent, so full of facts briefly fet forth, of theories embodied in a single phrase, that they formed the hearty text for the other speakers of his party and give probably the most coavlicing proof we have of his surprising fertility of resource and fexibility of mind. All this was done without anxiety or strain. I remember a day I spent with him during that binsy summer. He had made nineteen speeches the day before: that day he made many. But in the intervise of these addresses no set in his attacky and talked, with nerves as quiet and a mind as free from cara as if we had been spending a holiday at the measide or am ag the hills.

As PRECIDENT.

When he came to the presidency, he (CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE)

Realide been spending a holday at the scalede or ran ag the bills.

AS PRECIDENT.

When he came to the presidency, be confronted a situation of the utmost difficulty, which taight well have appaired a man of less serion and transpalled a completion. There had been a state of monocount commercial and holdstrild depression, from which his friends had said the election would relieve the country. Our relations with the outside world left much to be desired. The feeling between the northern and southern sections of the Union was lacking in the cordinity which was necessary to the welfare of both Hawaii had naked for innexation and had been referred by the preceding administration. There was a taite of things in the Carlibbean which could not permanently endure. Our neighbor's home was on like, and there were grave doubts as to our rights and duties in the premises. A man either weak or rash, either irresolute or headstron, might have brought right on himself and incatentable harm to the country.

Again I crave the pardon of these was differ with me if accounted.

on limself and incateulable harm to the country.

Again I crave the pardon of these was allifer with me if, against all my, intentions, i happen to say a word which may been to them unbelithing the place and hour. But I am here to give the opinion which his friends entertained of President McKindey, of course chaining no Immunity from criticism in what I shall say. I helieve, then, that the verifies of history will be that he met all these grave questions with perfect valor and incomparable ability; that in grappling with them he took to the full height of a great occasion in a manner which redounded to the institute benefit of the country and to his own immortal honor.

in benefit of the country and to his own inmortal honor.

The lenst desirable form of glory to a man of his habitual mood and tempor, that of successful war, was novertheless emferred upon him by uncontrollable events. He felt it must come. He deployed its necessity. He strained almost to breaking his rolations with his friends in order, first, to prevent and then to postpune it to the latest possible moment. But when the dle was east he interest with the atmost energy and arder and with an intelligence in military matters which showed how much of the soldler still survived in the mature statesman to push forward the war to a decisive close. War was an anguish to him. He wanted it short and conclusive. His merciful real communicated itself to his subordinates, and the war, so long dreaded, whose consequences were so mementous, onded in a hundred duys.

"AUGMENTER OF THE STATE,"

Mr. Sledman, the dean of our poets, has called; him "Augmenter of the State." I

nates, and the war, so long dreaded, whose consequences were so momentous, ended in a hundred days.

"AUGMENTER OF THE STATE."

Mr. Sledman, the dean of our poets, has ealted him "Augmenter of the Sinte." It is a proud title. It Justly conferred, it ranks him annong the few whose names may be placed definitely and forever in charge of the historic muse. Under his valo linwil has some to us, and Tutuffia, Forto titles and the vast archipelage of the carthhem is assured beyond the possibility of future question. The deciring called by the mane of Moore, so long derided and dealed by aften publicists, evokes now no challenge or contradiction when uttered to the world. It has become an international truism. Our sister republics to the south of us are convinced that we desire only their peace and prespectly. Europe knows that we cherish no dreams but those of worldwide commerce, the beacht of which shall be to all nations. The state is augmented, but it threatens no nation under heaven. As to those regions which have come under the shadow of our iting, the possibility of their shadow of our iting, the possibility of their being damaged by such a change of circumstances was in the view of McKinley a thing untimkable. To believe that we could not administer them to their advantage was to turn infide to our American faith of more than a hundred years.

In dealing with foreign powers he will take rank with the greatest of our diplomatists. It was a world of which had little special knowledge before coming to the precidency, but his marvelous adaptability was in nothing more remarkable than in the firm grasp he immediately diaphyed in international relations. In preparing for war and in the restoration of peace he was alike adroit, courteous and farsfitted. When a sudden emergency declared itself, as in China, in a state of things of which our history furnished no precedent and international relations. In preparing for war and in the restoration of things of which our history furnished no precedent and she not one season

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

and rightly gained the blessing which belongs to the peacemakers.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

But the achievements of the nation in war and diplomacy are thrown in the shade by the vast economical developments which took place during Mr. Mcharles administration. Up to the time of his first election the country was suffering from a long period of depression, the reasons of which I will not try to seek, but from the moment the ballots were counted that betokened his advent to power a great and momentous movement in advance declared tixelf along all the lines of industry and commerce. In the very month of his inauguration steel ralls began to be sold at \$15 a ton, one of the most significant facts of modern times. It meant that American industries had adjusted themselves to the long depression, that through the power of the race to organize and combine, stimulated by the conditions then prevailing, and perhaps by the prospect of legislation favorable to industry. America had begun to underseil the rest of the world. The movement went on without ceasing. The Dingley bill was speedly framed and set in operation. All industries responded to the new stimulus, and American trade set no ut an expense of the conditions the conditions the second on its new crusade not to conquer the world, but to trade with it on terms advantageous to all concerned. I will not weary you with statistics, but one or two words seem necessary to show how the acts of McKinley as president kept pace with his professions as candidate. His four years of administration were costly. We carried on a war which, though brief, was expensive. Although for indemnity, the effective reduction of the debt now exceeds the total of the war bonds. We pay six millions less in interest than we did before the war, and no bond of the United States yields the states of the conditions and and before the war, and no bond of the

on its market value: He much for the saverament credit. And we have his bondred and forty-six millions of great gold in the treasury.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRACE.

pold in the treasury.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAOE.

But, coming to the development of our trade in the four McKini y years, we seem to be entering the realm of fable. In the last fixed year our excess of exports over imports was \$52,52,528. In the last four years it was \$52,542,233. These figures are an etupendous that they neam little to a careless reader. But consider the excess of exports over imports for the whole preceding period from 199 to 1991—from Washington to McKiniey—was only \$35,05,822.

The most extravagint promises usade by the sanguine McKinley advocates five years ago are left out of slight by these solver facts. The "debtor notion" has become the cliff creditor nation. The financial center of the world, which required thousands of years to journey from the Euphrates to the Thatness and the Scine, seems passing to the Hudson between daybreak and dark.

I will not waste your time by explaining that I do not invoke for any man the credit of this year result. The captuin cannot claim that it is he who drives the mightly stemability over the tumbing billiows of the trackless deep, but praise is justly due him if he has made the least of her Irenerdous powers, if he has read aright the currents of the sea and the lessons of the stars, and we should be ungated if to this boar of prodificus prospective we should fail to remining that for saw II, with indomitable courage inbored for it, put his whole heart and infinition the work of bringing it about, that II was his voice which, in dark hours, rang out, heralding the coming light, as over the William McKinley with sublines that mystic cry of Memnon announced the dawn to Espit, washing from sleep.

His BOUTHERN VISITS.

HIS BOUTHERN VISITS.

mystic cry of Memnon announced the dawn to Expt, waking from sleep.

HIS BOUTHERN VISITS.

Among the most agreeable incidents of the president's term of office were the two journeys he made to the worth. The moral remotion of the sections, so long and so ariently desired by him, had been initiated by the Spanish war, when the veterans of both sides and their sons had marched shoulder to shoulder tagether insider the same barner. The president in these journeys sought, with nore than usual edoquence and pathos, to create a sentiment which should end forever the ancient feud. He was too good a politicias to expect any results in the way of votes in this fayor, and he accomplished none, But for all that the good seed did not full on barren ground. In the warm and chivatrous hearits of that generous people the ceho of his cordial and brotherly words will linger long, and hig amme will be cherished in many a household where even yet the lost cause is worshiped.

Mr. McKhiley was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. There had been little doubt of the result among well informed people, but when it was known a profound feeling of relief and renewal of trust were evident among the leaders of capital and of Industry not only in this country, but everywhere. They felt that the immediate future was secure and that trade and commerce might safely push forward in every field of effort and enterprise. He inspired universal confidence, which is the Jifeblood of the commercial system of the world. It began frequently to be said that such a state of things ought to continue, One after another, men of irraninence said that the president was his own best successor. He pask little intention to these suggestions until they were repeated by some of his nearest friends. Then he saw that one of the most cherished trailitions of aur public life was in danger. The generation which has seen the prophecy of the pasal thronone republic—Thou shalt not exceed the years of Washington. The president saw it was time to speak, and in his chara THE HARVEST TIME.

such lesson is required.

THE HARVEST TIME.

If of left that the harvest lime was come to garner in the fruits of so much planting and culture, and he was determined that nothing he might do or say should be liable to the repreach of a personal interest. Let us say frankly he wan a party man. He believed the policies advocated by him and his triends counted for much in the country's progress and prosperity. It boyed in his second term to incomplish substantial results in the development and affirmation of those policies. I spent a day with him shortly hefore he started on his fateful journey to Buffalo. Never had I seen him higher in hope and patriotic confidence. He was as sure of the future of his country as the palmist who cried, "Glorious things are apoken of thee, thou city of God!" He was gratified to the heart that we had arranged a treaty which gave us a free hand in the isthmus. In fancy he saw the canal already built and the argosles of the world passing through it in peace and annity. He saw in the immense covolution of American trade the fulfilment of all his dreams, the reward of all his labors. He was in the immense covolution of American trade the fulfilment of all his was, I need not say, in ardent prolectionist, never more sincere and devoted than during those last days of his life. He regarded recipracity as the bulwark of protection; not a brench, but a fulfilment of the law. The treaties which for four years had been preparing uniter his personal supervision he regarded as ancillary to the general scheme. He was opposed to any revolutionary plan of change in the existive feetballion. He was correposed to any revolutionary plan of change in the existing legislation. He was careful to point out that everything he had done was in faithful compliance with the law itself.

int to point out that everything he had done was in faithful compliance with 'the law itself.

HIS LAST SPEECH.

In that mood of high hope, of generous expectation, he went to Buffalo, and there on the threshold of eternity, he delivered that memorable speech worthy for lin lottiness of tone, its blancless morality, its breadth of view, to be regarded as his testament to the nation. Through all his pride of country and his joy of its success runs the note of solenn warning, as in Kipling's noble hymn, "Lost we forget."

"Our enpactly to produce has developed to enormously and our preducts have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will keep what we have. In these times of marvelous bustiness energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the week places in our industrial and commercial systems that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production wo shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commoditien is manifestly essential to the pontinued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancled security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. It such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal.

" Resprectly is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. " The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and fr

Then the that which we was not un

worth).

THE FATAL SUMMONS.

He had not long to wait. The next day pied the Loli of doom, and for a week after—in an agenty of dread broken by file sive gimpses of hope that our prayers might be answered—the nation waited for the tad. Nothing in the glorious life that we save gradually waiting was more admirable and exemplarly than its close. The gentle humanly of his words when he saw his assallant in danger of xuminary vengence. Don't let them hurthin,' his chivatrous care that the news about be broken gently to his wife, the fire courtesy with which he apological for the damage which his death would bring to the great exhibition, and the hereic resignation of his final words, "It is find's way; his will, not ours, be done, were all the instinctive expressions of a nature so lofty and so pure that pride in its boblity at once softened and chanced the antion's sense of loss. The republic trieved over such a son, but its proud forever at baving produced him. After all, in spite of its tragle ending, his life was extraordinarily happy. He let all his days troops of friends, the cheer of fame and frolitful labor, and he became at last—on fortune's crowning aloge. The center of a world's defre,"

He was fortunate even in his untimely death, for an event so traglent entied the world imperatively to the immediate study of 11s Hife and character and thus and the problems of his deathny. Whether the question somes, as in Egypt, from a sphirx, symbol of the hostile forces of omnitotent nature, who pundshes with instant death our failure to understand her meaning, or whether it comes, as in Jerralam, from the Lord of Hosts, who commands the hubbing of his temple, it comes always with the warning that the past is part and appelence value of the financy of a chrysalis nation and their prophets, do they live freever? The fathers where are they, and the prophets are shent; the questions are few and have as an even but in time.

When the horry outside case which proteers the infancy of a chrysalis nation and the prophets, do

THE GENIUS OF PATIENCE

lay, without help, for the spilitx allows no not to pass.

THE GENIUS OF PATIENCE.

At such moments, which have already occurred at least lwice in the brief history of our own lives, we may be lumbly grateful to have had leaders simple in mind, clear in vision, as far as buildin vision can safely extend, penetrating hi knowledge of men, supple and flexible under the strains and pressures of society, instinct with the energy of new life and unried strength, cautious, calm and, inbove all, gifted in a supreme degree with the most narely victorious of all political virtues—the gentus of infaitle patience.

The obvious elements which enter into the fame of a public man are fow and by no means recondite. The man who fills a great station in a period of change, who leads his country successfully through a line of crisis; who, by his power of persuading and controlling others, had been able to command the best thought of his age, so as to leave his country in a moral or material condition in advance of where he found it—such a man's position in history is secure. If, in addition to this, his written or spoken words possess the subtle quality which carry them far and lodge them in men's hearts, and, more than all, if his utterances and actions, while his formed with a lofty morality, are yet linged with the glow of human sympathy, the fame of such a man will shine like a beacon through the rables of ages—an object of reverence, of initiation and of love. It should be to us an occasion of solemn pride that in the three great erises of our history such a man was not deried us. The moral value to a nation of a renown such as Washington's and Lincoln's and McKinloy's is beyond all computation. No lotter deal can be held up to the emulation of lugenous youth. With such examples we cannot be whally knoble and morality and howerd.

There is not one of us but feets probler of his native land because the angust figure of Washington presided ever its bestimings; no one but yows it a tenderer of his native land because the angust

Many Exposed to Smallpox

Providence, Feb. 28.—Three cases of smallpox in the mills at Crompton and one in this city caused the health offione in this city causen the neutro offi-cers uncasiness last night. The three patients in Crompton are French Canadians. The discovery of the dis-euse in the Grompton mills has caused ion, for many have been exposed.

Exceptions to Judge's Charge Montpeller, Vt., Feb. 28.-In the su-reme court yesterday John Kelley of Berlin, sentenced to 20 years' Impris-onment for assault with Intent to kill in the lower court, had his sentence set aside and a new trial ordered, the court allowing the exceptions taken to the judge's charge,

Man and Wife Asphyxlated Fall River, Mass., Feb. 27.-Joseph De Lisle and his wife were found dead in bed yesterday. Death wascaused by asphysiation and is believed to have been needdental. The couple were mill workers.

Blondla Denies Guilt

New York, Feb. 27,-Joseph Blondin, who is accused of wife munder, was arraigned before Magistrate Denet yes-terday and was remained to await the arrival of requisition papers. Hlondin admitted his identity, but defied that he was guilty of the purpler of his wife. Biondin was asked by the clerk if it monoin was assen by the ciers. If it was true that he was a fugitive from justice and that he was wanted for murder. He replied: "I am ust a fugitive from justice."

Death of Billy Emerson

Boston, Feb. 21.—William Emerson Richmond, or as he was familiarly known, Billy Emerson, the famous minstrel, died last night, at Diman's hotel, where he has lived for several months past. Death was due to a complication of diseases resulting in con-sumption. He was 50 years old. His first stage appearance was in 1857, as a battadist and jig dancer.

Postoffice Safe Blown Open Bucksport, Me., Feb. 21.--The postoffice at Orland was entered by burg-lars Saturday night, the safe blown open and about \$55 in money and \$15 in stamps taken. As the section house at this station was broken open and a handcar missing. It is supposed that the burglars went loward Bangor.

PRINCE ARRIVES

Gets Cordial and Noisy Reception to America

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Alice Roosevelt Christens Kalser's Bont-Thousand Newspaper Men at | Electric Supplies. a Banquet to the Prince at New York-Object of Ills Visit

New York, Feb. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussla, representative of lils brother, the Emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's yacht, reached New York yesterday and was cordially welcomed as the guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer barbor sounded the first greeting in a salute of 21 guns, the rides of a special naval squadron assembled in lifs honor re-echoed the sentiment, there were verbal greetings from the representa-tives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York and a large crowd fined the way into the city to see and cheer the sallor Prince of Germany.

Washington, Feb. 24.-The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House last night ended the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington. The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company,

New York, Feb. 26.—The all-lin-portant event in the filnerary of Prince Henry of Prussla yesterday was the hameling of the schooner yachi Meteor, built at Shooter hand. built at Shooter's Island for the German emperor. The christening ceremony Was performed by Miss Alice Roosevelt. in the presence of the president, the m the presence of the president, 1999 prince, Ambassador Von Holleben and a brilliant assemblage. Precisely at 1039 Miss Roosevelt

raised the bottle of champagne, which had been encased in beautiful silver fligee, and which was auspended by a 35-foot silver chain. Dashing the bottle against the side of the vessel with vigorous and effective hand, the wine breaking into spray, Miss Roosevelt said in English: "In the name of the German emperor 1 christen thee Me-

Her voice was foud and clear and could be distinctly heard on all the sur-rounding platform. Then she raised a silver axe and several the rope holding the weight which kept the slip in the ways and the vessel went grace-fully into the water.

New York, Feb. 27.—Prince Henry dined last night with 1000 of the men who make the American newspapers. He was the special guest of Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New Yorker that of Alexander and the special guest of the New Yorker and the special guest of the New Yorker and the special guest of the second special guest of the special guest of the second special Staats Zeltung, who guthered at his table a majority of the leading figures in American journalism. They came from the four quarters of the country and made the most notoworthy gathering of their profession ever assembled in the United States,

At 10:25 o'clock Mr, itidder proposed the health of the President of the United States and that of Kalser Wil-

bilm, and Whitelaw Reid responded.

Mr. Ridder fellowed Mr. Reid and
then Prince Henry was introduced. As he stood up the crowd burst into a German song. After that they sang prince said:

"I am fully aware of the fact that I am the guest and in the presence of the representatives of the press of the United States, and in particular the guest of the New York States Zeltung, both of which I wish to thank for the kind invitation and reception I have met with tonight.

"Undoubtedy the press of our day is a factor, if not a power, which may not be neglected, and which I should like to compare with ever so many submarine mines, which blow up in many cases in the most unexpected manner; but your own naval history teaches us not to mind mines should they ever be in our way. The language used on this memorable occasion was stronger than ever I would venture to reproduce here tonight. I need only mention the name of Farragut.

Another comparison might be more to your taste, and is in fact more complimentary. It is one which the emperor used before I left. He said: 'You will meet many members of the press, and I wish you, therefore, to keep in mind that the press men in the United States rank almost with my generals in com-

"It will interest you, I know, to learn something about the nature of my mission to this country. The facts are as follows: The emperor has minutely studied the recent and rapid develop ment of the United States and his majesty is well aware of the fact that yours is a fast moving nation. His sending me to this country may there fore be looked upon as an act of friend chip and coursesy with the one desire of promoting friendlier relations beor pronoung tradition relations to kwein Germany and the United States. Should you be willing to grasp a prof-fered land you will find such an one on the other side of the Atlantic ocean."

Washington, Feb. 28.-The second chapter in the national capital's wel-come to Prince Heary of Passia began come to Frince from a tribes a regal yesterday. Having arrived at 0 o'clock in the morning, he and his suite at noon httended the McKinley memorial ser-lices at the Capitol, and at their conclusion made a flying trip to pay tribute to the memory of the Father of His Country at Mount Vernon. He was the mest of President Roosevelt at a dinner at the White House last night.

A Government Auction Sale Providence, Peb. 28.-For the first time in 10 years a government auction of articles seized at the treasury department was held at the custom house yesterday. The goods sold were furs, imported from Montreal and consigned to residents here. The scizures were made by a special agent from Boston. The furs brought very nearly the appraised value.

Newport and Fall River St. Ry. Co

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Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

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449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. L.

Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

Postal Station No. 1.

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills, RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.

PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR. S. S. THOMPSON,

172 TO 176 BROADWAY.

ANNUAL REDUCTION ŜALE.

We shall not attempt to advertise a "Hurrah Sale" of these goods—as that style of doing business is entirely out of our line.

Every few days something is marked down simply because things don't come out even.

Our entire stock of broken lines in all departments reduced in like proportion, irrespective of regular selling price.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH AT THIS SALE.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

THAMES STREET.

CREAT CLEARING SALE OF MILLINERY

SCHREIER'S,



IBEGINNING THIS DAY

SACRIFICE. All our Trimmed

HATS and TOQUES At an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

BARGAINS in Every Line of Millinery Trimmlegs

BE SURE AND ATTEND

Bargain Sale at Schreier's. 143 Thames Street.

> **EXAMINE OUR** CAPE ANN



Nature's Danger Signals.

The year eyes blur at times? The they burt after resulting? Are there frequent headnestes? Are the numbers around the eyes drawing wrinkles and crow's fact?

They are Nature's Danger Signals.

Only when sight is gone is the terrible dan-ger realized. Uccepts of little to bein the cyrs, frione in time. We can give the early help and our newloce is free. If you don't need glasses we tell you so.

H. A. Heath & Co.,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

162 Thames Street. - Newport.

Colorado Pens.

Sample dozen 10c. by Mail.

Send for gross price. CHARLES S. SHERMAN, Gen. Agent, 1241-2m 135 Spring Street, Newport, R. I. Sub-agenis wanted,

Black Grain Boots!

GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co LODGE ROOMS

SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, Thames SL HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well fur-two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st. Enquiremt the

MERCORY OFFICE.

Mr. Dooley on "Co-eds."

Mr. Dooley on "Co-eds."

Mr. Booker adams waith cose.
(With a thousand spotogies to the B. F.
Define and our "So-cles."

"They till me that they do be havin!
Onlye, down at Tich, it unisse," said
Mr. Bookey.

"It file damgeome," said Mr. Henticss, "why don't the stoodinis get
vectated before it shippeads?"

"Ye're ignore and, Illumissy, but ye
cut Ar-ito Bate's lictures an' so it ain't
yeo'r add. I will now throw upon th'
betten a diffultion of a Co-id, an' liver
lit me ketch ye agin with that ignoreand lukk on ye'r face. As I was eayin'
before ye intherupted me, a Co-id, is
a feyntel stoodint at a male sikeol."

"A correspondince sikeol, ye mane?"

seked Mr. Hennessy.

"I mane," said Mr. Dooley, stightly
irritatel, "an instituon-hisa at which
th' overwhilmin' imfoorliy is th' stoodints is min, an' not, as might be supposed, wimmin. For warm, Hinnissy,
th' wimmin is in th' minoority—th'
shaull but silict minoority. 'From time
immenorial,' as th' oryathurs says,
'wommin, glorgus wommin, los rocked
th' craydle and rocking th' craydle has
used th' wur-id.' Yis, Hinnissy, 'its
many a thing we owe to wommin, Just
at prisint, I owe Mis' Grogau tr me
ishit week's wazh. But all jokin' aside,
Hinnissy, wimmin is a good thing. The
shire, 'twas Eve who ale th' apple, but
so have you an' I, Hinnissy, many a
time. Thrue, Shakespeare, Millin, an'
and this other great potes was hot
wimmin, but I feel altimost share the-er
mothers were. Good wimmin is in
many myspiets like good seegat-is,
Hunfisy, ye don't know why ye love
thin, but ye do, do, do. Thin agin,
some wimmin is like some taychenwhin they calls on ye to tayele—they
keep ye gussin.' Hat they is wan taysplet in which ahd wimmin is altke, an'
that is, they is altidity ent. (Wommin,
say's Prof. Mortimer Doddephp, iv the
Oontyerste' v Squednak Lower Falls,
's mhatally th' foterlore lyman, 'Hunlesy,
effect in me bones,' says Dr. Doodleapp. But th' real reason is because his
little Maggle has wind back on him.
She has raylused to write "I feel it in me hones," says Dr. Doodleplp. But th' real reason is because his
little Maggle has wint back on him.
She has rayfused to write her mine in
his autobecograph abilium. Humissy.
"Chimical, as will as mispilrie molayslz," says Dr. Doodleph, "Ishows that
woman's brain is much shmaller in
per-portion to its size thin a man's
hann is like cross-siction."

"'Maggle, 'Unitus I, 'ye may have a
shmall brain, but it has done a blg
thing. It has done Dr. Doodlephp."

"But d'ye thuis ghrals it? ayquil by
man?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"They asked Mr. Hennessy.

"They asked Mr. Hennessy.

"They asked Mr. Solve this ayquakinnisky, they arise th' ayquilyalint isprissed in tersums by pie an' the unknown quantity. To solve this ayquation, Himissy, and ye'ensif and a box
by chukelite, subtract ty'rybody fise,
separate Into facthetis, collide like
tersions, hucloso in parenthestz, and
solve f'r th' answer."

"An' is the answer in th' book?"
bested Wr. Heninessy.

An' is the answer in the booken

"An' is the answer in th' book?" asked Mr. Heinessy.
"The answer is not in th' book," answered Mr. Dooley, "an' I'r because it gives a diffrent myshit le'ry time. Look into her eyes, Hinnissy, I'r th' answer. But I have been shpakin' a long while about gir-ris, an' I will now till ye by th' Co-lds. They'se nearly thirteen handhred stoodints at Tich, an' about four per clint is thin anse cabled Co-lds. I'r because they wear pettlecats. "I'ls monstinous to call him names on account by their diss.

pettleoats. "The monstitudes to each film names on account to their diss." The monstitudes to each film names on account to their diss. The monstitues, I say. Eve heard till that they is as gluttemantly as anny wan there."

"An" fir why do they go there?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"They rould not go to Willesley, "They rould not go to Willesley, Hinnissy, fir because Willesley is not co-diucational—it is a glistle' shkool—or, if they could, probably they're too faststajus. Probably they don't think girds is good enough. Thin some is thin likes labing ships an' nothonlety too will. They will like Tich, Tich, wit ahi over their faces in red and gray."

at the meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Other Propile's Footish Habats. "No, Indeed, at my establish-ment we will not comply a man who smokes white he works."

As the hum of approval went around a curious person in the rear of the half more and imputed:

"May I ask what line of business you follow, sir"

follow, sir."
"Powder making," reptied the ele-grent orator, in endoarrassed tones – Baltimore American.

Unubling with Death.

"I see," remarked Statisticus, "that there are six thousand varieties of mush-reous, of which only three hundred are edible."

"Which means," replied Sportiens, 'that every time you eat a misshroom you go up against a twenty-to-one shot,"—Judgo.

Old Man's Opinion.

"What do you think of John Renry's

A Brute's Retort.

"No. Mr. Joshanker, Usannot accept your proposal," said Mass Spidlins, "I am too young to marry." "But you must remember, Miss Spid-fus," the refused one went on, "that the smooth Bladesl custom of woman married after they say of her conmarging after they are 60 has gone control on the state. Historical house icle-Telegran.

Our Lutest Possession.

The Senate, after a brief session and through adjusted on Molday last the treaty with Demmath, wheely that country extel to the United States the islands of St. Code, St Thomas and St. John for the sum of 65,0,3,0,0. It is of interest to know isomething about these latest possessions of the expanding regulate, and, in under to supply the needed information, the Treasmy Bureau of Statistics has prepared a very finely managant which presents what is important to be known atout the islands in readily become the form. The islands live of the enders coast of Porto Rico, and constitute, in presents an at trinigation to exceed be form. The islands he cell the enclose coast of Potta Rico, and constitute, for fact, an extension of the maline clevation, of which Coba, Januatea, Hayti and Potta Rico are the leading features. They form a connecting Hat Jetween the Greater and Lesser Antilles. St. Thomas lies thirty-eight after east of the mathern extremity of Porta Rico; St. John fies twelve index cast of St. Thomas, and St. Croix is about fifty infless south of the two former and sixty infless outheast of the suchteastern point of Porta Rico; It may not be generally recalled that two small islands which were obtained through the cession of Porta Rico, manely, Vicques and Culchin, the between the larger Island the latest acquisitions.

It may be premised at once that the islands are not important because of the larger and the latest acquisitions.

the latest acquisitions.

It may be premised at once that the islands are not important because of their productive capacity or their taids, but derive their consequence from their harbons and their value as strategle points. The largest and most productive of the islands is St. Crofx, which is about twenty miles long and from one to five miles wide. It has an away of about eighty raties and a population of about 20,000. A considerable partion of its area is devoted to the production of augur cause and tropical fraits, and agriculture is the accupation of a large part of the population. There are two towns on the island. Christiansted, with a population of 5,600, and Fredribeted, with \$5,000 has habitants. The farmet town is located on the chief hatbor of the Island. The hittor, however, is choked with mud, and is of less importance than the harbors of either of the other islands. St. Thomas, which, as we have said, hes nearest to Porto Rico, contains the most important hatbor in the group; that of Charlotte. Amaila, which how been for more than a century recognized as one of the best, if not the local, natural humber in the entire Avert Indian group. During that thus it has been a centual point as a harbor of refuge, a group. During that thus I has been a central point as a harbor of reloge, a point of exchange for merchandles and point of exchange for merchandles and a coaling station for vessels from all parts of the world. It is easily reached by several passages. It has a good depth of water, and it affunds excellent protection from the huntleano to whitein region is subject. In the early part of the last century Demunik made Charlotte Amalia a free port, and if then became the distributing point for the commerce of the entire West Indian group. The great lads of the entire population of the Island is chastered. about the poil, where four-lifths of the 12,500 lumbitums live. St. John, the smallest of the Islands, has givated of

12,500 Inhabitionts live. St. John, the smallest of the binnish, has an area of about twenty-one square tuffes and a population of about 1,000. Its entitivable area is small. It contains in Coral bay a mutual harbor, which is said to be one of the best protected in the West Indies, though at present little used. The population of the Islands feetherly colored, comprising in the small descendants of slaves who were liberated in 1518. English is the chief language epoken, particularly in St. Thomas, which has been for many years a result for vessels from English-speaking countries. According to the figures given out by the limeau of Statistics, the iniports into St. Thomas above in 1000 amounted to \$733,000 and those of St. Crofx to about \$20,000. They consist chieff of fisad-tuffs and manufactures. The exports of St. Thomas have of a miscellaneous character, largely unantisetures designed for neighboriar Islands, while min likes amy surply are modely too will. They will like Tich, Tich, will shi over their faces in red any gray."

"An't yee pottin' it a bit sithahing," asked Mr. Hemessy.

"I thry to be a glutheman, Hinnissy, an' to shpeak the fronth, but if I wint to Willesley to shkool, I'd hypict to face the musts. Lit the Co-list, but the same at Tich. If they c'n take shopworth, they c'n take this. Lit thin be chimber, an' architics if they wants into bivens, thin, they mush the tobist of they wants into hivens, thin, they mush the thins bands shray at home an' shipind the more. I by thing in its proper place, Himbsy, an eye I'r an architect, an' a tooth, a man'fr an architect, an' a womana fr a man. Think of reading sich a notice in the propers, Himbsy, Mrs. Mailar Smuthkhis, they'll likhanov invintress an' luginecress, has gone to Washington to accipt a position in the Pathent Office. She is a seconganeed by her dog an' her husband. Mr. Smithkhis was consillered the most cantillul man in Oklahoma.

"And" what's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Gierls," said Mr. Ibsoley.

"Not" exclaimed the elaquent orator at the meeting of the Seciety for the Suppression of Other People's Feolish Habits. "No, Indeed, at any setalishs ment we will not employ a man who

The Urban Forest.

A smooth shaven man with the face of a comedian bounded an Eighth street ear yesterday afternoon at South street. When the conductor came through for the fares the young must salt; "I want toget oil after we get through."

mosts.

the weeds,"
"Come again," said the conductor.
"I want toget off after we get through
the weeds," repeated the young man
complationly.
"That's a new one on me," said the
conductor. "What do you mean by
"mough the weeds."
"Whet "moule de the weeds one."

"Why," explained the passenger, "I can line, Spring, Leonst, Walnut, because

"Mil right," interrupted the conductor, "Why didn't you say you manted to get off at Market street?" — Philadelphia Record.

From Bad to Worse.

"What do you think of John Henry's wife, uneled"

"What did she estimated by "Smith How's that"

"Omed Reginald."

"That settles in Thera dellar John Rency married a college gift who lays ated readm" movels."—Chicago News

A Brute's Report.

Jones. Rown is an unducky dag.

Smith How's that"

Jones. His object in marrying was college gift who lays ated readm" movels."—Chicago News

A Brute's Report.

"I declare, Mrs. Squiidie is as preity as a picture," remarked Mr. M'Swilligen.
"No wonder," replied his wife: "she
is hand pointed."

CASTURIA.

At the Antiquary's.

Propietor, Here is a Louis XIV, nativity linest piece or old fronting the shop. Napoleon sat in II, adding

in the shop. Napoleon sat in It, inpidam.

Lady (moreshidusely) Indeed! And how do you know that?

Proportion. An, madam! why do we piace excleme in any delightful tradition? Why before history? Why have fath in the Hible?

Lady. Will you guarantee that Napoleon sat in It?

Proportion. We will pive a written guarantee to the punchuser to return the money if it can be proven that Napoleon did not sit in It.

Lady. And the purce?

Proportior. Only \$234.

Lady (after a pause). It is very high, proportior. Yes, midant but do you not jind the backs of all antique chaips high?

Lady. I meant the price is high.

Lady. I meant the process of should Prophietor (with feeling). I should hate to part with it for \$250. It cannot be diplicated, (Opening the bay seat.) Observe the resolutate. Here you can keep a whick brown and the furniture variable, or bair plust none would be the wiser.

the wiser,
Lady (slitting in the clustr). It is very meanifoliable.
Propiletor, There you are! It will had for years, as nobody will ever sit in

Lady (considering). The price is very high. Had you said \$150 I should not have hestated.

have hesitated.
Propoletar (regretfully,)—It is a great sacrifice, madain, but as the public interest in Nupoleon is ant so infense as it was a few years ago, you may have the chair at that figure.
Lady thesitating).—I should like to look round thist.
Propoletor (slying up his customer), Centrally, madain.—This arraot was worn by Sir Galahad. Complete, sound and triple tickel plated.—You yeen it with teath powder.—You may have it for \$10.

with tooth powder. You may have it far \$19,

Lody, Those modleval things frighten me so. What is that forky

Propoletor (looding patience). This fork is a pulze, madam. Richard Bilms ley Sheridan made his hist toost on it.

Lody (colging to the door.) You don't say! You don't imprent to have the foost for sale, I sulpose?

Propuletor. No, madam; he was hungry and ate it.

Lody (opening the door). Thank you ever so much. Pil call again someylay and dook at the chair.

Propuletor (survestically). Do, madam, And remember, it is becoming more antique every infunds, Good dev.—Hoy Melbourne Chalmers in Small Set.

Compensation.

Mrs. Jones. How do you like your new cook, Mrs. Brown?
Mrs. Brown. Well, 1911 tell you. She is a perfect fallene at cooking, but, then there are always compensations. She rooks so wretchedly, in fact, that she can't cat her own cooking. It really is quite a saving, you know—Boston Transcript.

How She Knew.

A young lady had just finished play-ing a selection from "Barst."
Out Lady. How nice! I shows tild like "Home, Sweet Home."
Young Lady (with a start). "Home, Sweet Home."
Old Lady. You. Mandy plays it. I

Old Lady, Yes, Minuse plays it. I can always fell it when she crosses her hands

Considerate.

Young Husband. Don't you think, darling, that it would spoil the cuttains if I should smoke? You are the best and most considerate husband that ever lived, dear. Of course it would, Young Husband. Well, then you'd better take them down.

His Proper Pate.

The man who complains of his victuals And all his wife's cooking beliefuals, Should be starved till he's thin

Should be starved to the As a wooden templin, Like they used in the old game of skietuals,

—Philadelphia Press,

"When you have terrus," said a cler to the city editor, "I would like speak to you."
"All right; come after I'm dead," "But I'm a life insurance agent."

His Provincialism.

"From the Nawth, I believe?" said Colonel Hankthunder.
"Yes, it," the other man replied.
"I knew it, sub, by yo' peculish way of pronouncing yo' all's."—Chicago Tiliame.

A Killer.

Mande, Gaskell thinks he is a regu-

Mando, tilskelt tilluss he is a vega-lar lady killer. Esther. I shouldn't wonder. I had to talk with him last evening, and I really thought I should die, he wearled me so,—Boston Transcript.

Should Keep Something.

New Woman, Simply because a woman matries a man is no reason why she should take his name.

Old Bachelot, Just so, The poor fellow ought to be allowed to keep something he cals his own.

All Doubts Removed.

She. And you will always lore me, even when I am old said unly?

He. But you never can grow any older or any uglier in my eyes, darling,

Pall Mail Gazette.

Agreed.

She, And so you are a buchelor, Well, there is always hope for bucheiors. He. That's so. It's never absolutely

certain that they will marry. - Brook-

"I think it is steard to say kissing is dangerous," gushed Mrs. Lilytop, "What possible disease could be spread by the simple set?" "Marriage, madam," grunted Grun-ty.—Tit-Bits.

There is nothing in the world as barmless and as utterly joyous as mau's conceit. The woman who will not pander to it is ungracious indeed.—"The Spinster Book."

the Carlsbad of America in 14 Hours of New York.

Hor Spinkus, N. U.,

Hor Spitters, N. U., Is stunded that they allow used of Asheethle, N. U., on the Southern Bull-way, and occupies a beautiful plateau of a thomsaid noise. It is a pletitisque and pretty village, summined by some of the grandest of North Carollina's famous mountains. It is maintainly pleasant as a winter result, dwing, booked, which modes in deligibility pleasant as a winter result, dwing, booked as alliquid and latitudinal location—an alliquide sufficient to give a fine, diy and bracting of, and a latitude for enough to the South to give a inflance to the village in the - make it not cought to the south to give a most in the planate in white; - make it very destable for a white; * soloitu. It gets its name from the Hot Splings which are in the grounds of the Mountain Palice House.

MONTAIN PAIR HOTEL, attending to the Montain Pair Hotel, attending pair of one hundred areas. The hotel has recently been remodeled, and consists of two hundred bedrooms, all of which are well yet intated, lighted and heated, and all of which get a goodly quota of sinishing at some time of the day. All we steamboared, and remodeled, and removed open lives. Quite a miniber are en offer with three porcelain baths; toflets and hivatories, and all me handsomely and well furnished, and over a quarter of a mile of troad, summy plazzas, which are enclosed in glass in winter. A batge number of mibble baths and reveral large mouble people are located in the botel, where those who do not care to go to posts in bath-houses can be erved with het inhertal baths. On the grounds of the hotel are the finest giff links in the south, The promidable along the banks of the famed French Broad River, and thootigh them mins "Spiring Creek," a bold, beautiful mountain stream. But the crowning gloy of the place is it is not the south in a number of springs, the temperatures of which range from it to the degrees. There is always for attendants. There he unders are famed and very effections in the breathment of thematism, good, secation, and all mile again discovers indicate them and will be found analysis of these waters, and all the endiant of themetism, good, secation, and the life of the comment chemist, the comment chemist, the comment chemist, the contents, the contents, the contents, the contents, the contents, the contents of the contents of the contents of themetism, good, secation, and we discovered by the contents of themetism, good, secation, and we discovered by the contents of themetism, countered themetism themetism chemist. The charles E. Chaindler, Columbia Columbiance is the contents, the contents of the contents of themetism chemists. The charles E. Chaindler, Columbia Columbiance is the contents of themetism and capable to the contents

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Governor Shaw of Lowa, the recently appointed. Secretary of the Treasury, tells this story of a personal experience while trying a case in an Towa count: A bay about 14 years old had been put on the stand, and the opposing counsel was examining him. After the usual preliminary questione as to the witness' age, residence and the like, he then proceeded:

"Have you any occupation?"

Have you any assupation?"

"Don't you do say work of say kind?"

"No."
"Just loaf around home;"
"That's about alk."
"What does your father do?"
Nothin much."
"Doesn't he do anything to support the family?"
"He does odd jobs once to a white when he can get them."

"He uses out jons once to a walle when he can get them."
"As a matter of fact, bu't your father a pietry worthless fellow, a deadless and a loafer?"
"It don't know, sirt you'd better ask him. He's sittin' over there on the larve."

the man who complains of his victuals and all his wife's cooking beliefuals. Should be starved till he's thin As a wooden temptin, alke they used in the old game of skietuals.

—Philadelphia Press.

Assurance Quips.

"When you have leisure," said a callet to the elty editor, "I would like to speak to you." the father taught three—the selection; of each. The dogs were bought from different fanciers. At Albany he had the three dogs shipped to Lake Bomeseen, then changed his plans about going back there, and took his family home. A few days later he received the following letter from the stableman at Lake Bomeseen:

Dear Sir: Your three buildogs arrived at light last night on the same

rived all right last night on the same train. I locked them up together last night in a box stall? Yours truly,

J. Jackson P. S. We only have one box stall. P. S. You will have to buy some

more dogs. Hired Girl. Now, you go away right

this minute.

Tranip. Please munn—
Hired Girl. Go away, 1 tell you.
Clear out, now, or PH—PH give you a
piece of mince pie that the young
missus made herself.—X. Y. Weekly.

Friend. Have you sold that bistorial painting of yours yet?
Autist. Not but Five hired a fellow
to write a distorted novel dealing with
the same period. If that makes a hit,
I can easily dispose of the picture.—

Pat. Do ye snore, Mike?
Mike. Paith, Oi do not.
Pat. An' how do ye know ye don't?
Mike. Faith, Ui kept awake ail night wanst U make sure.—Philadelphia Record.

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COLD IN HEAD head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrills, spoud over the membrane and is absorbed. Bellif over the memerane and it was second fall as immediate and our follows. It is not dry incodes not produce specific. Large size. See nat at Pringeless or by findin Triet size, it conts by mail.

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C. Urboffith, Agent, Newport,

New York, New Haven & Harlford Railroad.

O's and mace themsen 25, both, trains of leave Newton's my Rosents, terrain strains, pres unit, and had but it. in: Previous Holennicke leading and the Holennicke p. m. Precipiting and subjects p. hill a m. old sold in. no. 1 hill a m. old sold in. Cris-Holennick of the period p. m. providerte, &M. M. m. Holennick, Told Holennick, S. for Bosenick, Told Holennick, p. m. feather as New More p. no. Region of the holennick, p. m. p. Providence, for Holennick, p. M. State Market, M. Holennick, p. M. Samersel, Marton, North Celt Christop, and Jounton, North PAU REVEN

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Orders left at Calendar Ayenue.

Commodure Luce's Simplicity,

A good story illustrative of the character of old Admiral Stephen II. Luce, whose work on seamanably is now a textbook in the bavy, was lod by the officers who served under him on the South Pacine, station. The admiral, then a commodore, had as his lingship the old corrects Quinebaug. On the quarterdeck was a very comfortable founging place formed by a pile of spars, cushioned by colls of moning gent, and its junior officers formed the habit of sitting there during the monotonious hight hours, instead of pacing up aired down the quarterdeck, as the to and down the quarterdeck, as the regulations require. The old commodore had his suspicions, but he was not considered, and preferred to suffer an infraction of the rules, rather than tun the risk of accusing his officers un-

justly.
But one day, when the rhip was in Calho, a Ynokes peddler, who had sometiow drifted into the tropies, came on toard and soil to the commodore a pedometer, guaranteed to record automatically the distance traveled by a pedestrian up to 200 miles. That right, when the costgo of the first division was about to go on watch, the commodore sciences did not the commodore sciences did not to the commodore sciences did not to the commodore sciences did not to the

the commodare sammoned him to the cabin and said:

"Mc. —, I wish you to carry this little package with you during your entire watch and then pass it on to your relief. Instruct film to do likewise, and then hand it to me at quarters tomorrow moraling."

The young man sainted, went on deck, sai down on the coils of rope and satoked for a while. Then he took a walk for a few uphrates and inistant out his four-thour, which on the "lounge," The junior of the second division man, who was on deck from 4 ill 8 in the meriting, did no more walking than he marning, tild no more walking than he

After quarters the orderly summoned

After quarters the orderly summoned these young men to the cabin, where the commodors sat, holding the pedometer in his hand, "Geotlemen," said he, "I find by this little instrument that you three have traversed a little less than two miles in 12 hours on deek. How do you account for that?"

The three faces fell like a thermome to be differed, and the lays remnined

r lit a blizzard, and the boys remained lent while the old gentleman proceedrate wante the ord gentiemen proceed-cal to read the regulations regarding the duties of officers of the deck, parti-cularly emphasizing that part which relates to walking and afterward added an extempore riot act of this own com-Position, "But," he concluded, "I am not

"But," he concluded, "I am not willing to convict you on the evidence of one that of a esten-penny mechanical contrivance. If you have loafed, step it; but carry this instrument again toutable?

the title field a countil of war. It was the second division man's first watch that night, and as he took the deck he called one of the apprentice

loys,
"William," he said, "you have come extra duty ngainst you. Take this little tox and shake it as hard as you can for two hours and then return it to me."

Then the justor satdown and rested till the box was returned to him. The next morning the same three officers were called to the cabin, and

as before found the commodore seated at the table with the pedometer in his "Oentlemên," he sald, "I have done

you an injustice on the testimony of a mere muchine. Yesterday this thing registered a little less than two miles, wills this morning it shows that you walked in 12 hours 150 miles, which is a manifest impossibility. The thing is absolutely worthiess," and the commodure throw the machine out of the

cable port into the sea.

He never knew the facts of the case until the end of that crubs, and then the first division officer told him. But the commodors had just been confirmed as rear admiral and laughed heartly at the joke.—Youth's Companion.

Searching for Knowledge.

"I say, pa," began little Clarence Callipers, with the rising inflection of one who carnestly desires to acquire important information, "what"—
"Oh, I don't know?" replied his long suffering sire wearily.
"Yes. But the question I wanted to ask isn't foolish, pa."
"H'm! If it isn't foolish, you may sak it. But, remember, just one question and no more."

"Well, pa, there are two of 'em that I want to ask. One is, Which is the snarest, the man who knows enough to know that he don't know much or the man who knows enough to look as though he knew everything? The other is, If the end of the world was to come and the earth be destroyed while a man was up in a balloon, where would he land when he came down? And, pa, I den't know which one of 'em to ask.''

Proved His Love.

"Are you sure it is really and truly love?" she asked.
"Positive," answered the practical young man who had just proposed.
"I tested it."
"Tested it."
"Yes. I destroid manufacture in the second of t

"Yes. I doctored myself for indiges-tion for two weeks before definitely de-clding just what the symptoms meant." —Chicago Post.

Why.

Tommy's Pop. Was Job a doctor? Tommy's Pop. Not that I have ever heard, my son.
Tommy. Then why does the Bible have so much to say about the patients of Job?—Philadelphia Record.

A sweet little maid of four years was distressed the other evening because her father did not come house to dinner ou time. Her grown-up sister said to

on time. Her grown-up sister said to her:

"Papa is naughty, and when he comes we wou't give him any tea."

When he did come, the sister sent the teapor out to the kitchen for fresh tea. The baby looked on with a troubled face and stoic softly to her own room. Shortly she returned with something squeezed up in her tiny fist. Going up to her sister, she whispered:

"Annie, I'll give you all my pennies it you'll give papa his tea."

And, opening her hand, she displayed all her carefully hoarded pennies.—New York Times.

Γ.

St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Fforida East

Coast Points best reached by the P. R. R. and Southern Railway. The route of the Southern's Palm Limited. Leave New York 12.40 noon. Earliest afternoon arrival St. Augustine. Two other daily fast trains. New York offices: 271 and 1155 Roadway. 1185 Broadway.

The Persevering Hackman.

"If like perseverance in a man, even in a backman," said Mr. Peterson. "And there is one particular jeht doing business in Washington who possesses that quality in the superiative degree. "When I whited the maltonal capital I had my mind fully made up to have nothing to do with the backmen, so when I stepped off the train and a crowd of these gentry began shouting at me I simply shook my head and possed on. One of them, however, was not to be thus easily disposed of. Dancing around in nontrof me, sous to block my progress, he vociferated:

"These, mixer? Take you to the Washington Monument or the Capitor? Only half a doline?"
"Again I shook my head.
"Smithsonian Institution or Treasury Smithing? Take you to both of 'cm

ory Building? Take you to both of 'cm for 75 cents? "Build shook my head," "Build shook my head,

"Arington and Fort Moyer? Drive you over and back for \$22" "As before, I responded with a shake of the head.

of the head,

"Navy yard or Soldlers' Home?
Either place for \$1?

"Want to go to the White House and see the President? Drive you right there for 90 cents?

"More freed sthacking.

"Tatent Office or State Department?
Same price as the White House?

Same pire as the wine rouse:
"Another shike,
"Mind you, an this time I hadn't
opened my mouth or utered a word,
and from the pazzied look on the hackman's face I thought I had him about
discouraged, but as I shoved past him,
thinking to make my excipe, his countenance soutenly brightened; and I

beard but matter:

"Hy George, I've bit it now! I'll try
bin just once!" And then, running
around in front of me agalo, he spelled out on 13s thigers, in the deaf and dumb alphabet, with which I chance to be fu-millar, "Deaf and Dumb Asylum? Take you right to the door for a quar-ter?"

The Man Next Door.

"Would you kindly remit me to write a postal card at your desk?" he asked of the map at the store door.
"Most certainty," was the reply, "it's to a fellow living next door to me, and his mongrel pup howis all night, and his cross eyed wife strums the plane all day, I want to give him a shet you know."

"Just lift bim one for being an old nuisabre. I feel like giving him the toot."
"You must. Where does he live?"

"No. 72 Blank street."

"No, 72 Blank street."
"And his pup he a mongrel and his wife cross eyed?"
"They are, and Pil bet dollars to cents that he himself would drum on a coal scattle if his neighbors lay dy-

ing."
Yes, I see. As the eard is for me you needn't mail it. Just leave it there on the desk, and it will receive due attention. Pleasant weather for this time of year, and I think the crops are all right. Good day, sir—good day, and call again."

Removing the Causes.

The colored prisoner was hustled be-fore the bar of justice. "What was the charge"," demanded

the Judge. "Inciting riot, Your Honor," said the

officer.
"What did he do?"

"It was this way, Your Honor: Colo-nel Julepson silver mounted corkscrew net Julepson's aliver mounted corkecrew mysteriously disappeared from its mesustomed place on his adebourd. This
algoer has been seen hanging around
the place and suspicion naturally fell
upon him. A crowd of indignant eitizens got a rope and started to 'munt for
jim, but before they found the nigger
Colonel Julepson discovered that the
corkecrew was in his hip picket.
"One hundred days at hard labor.
This tendency to mob violence must be
checked. Call the next case."—Halt
lake Herald.

Lake Herald.

They Wanted a Rest.

A Scottish congregation presented their minister with a sum of money and sent him off to the continent for a

holiday.

A gentleman just come from the continent met a prominent member of the church and said to him:

"Oh, by the bye, I met your minister in Germany. He was looking very well—he didn't look as if he needed a rest."

"No" said the church

"No," said the church member very calmly; "it was na! him; it was the congregation that was needin! a rest." —Pearson's Weekly.

His Reward.

"You remember Bingley, who bought a house on each side of his own dwelling so he could choose his own neighbors?"
"Yes. What of him?"
"Well, he flitted up those houses elegantly and rented them to first chass tenants, and they won't associate with him at all because he's merely a landlord."—Chicago Tribune.

A Prisoner,

"I thought you guaranteed that suit of underwear you sold me not to shrink," said the customer who entered the store and stood in a somewhat cramped attitude.
"I did," replied the merchant. "If it shrinks, bring it back."
"I have brought it back," said the customer in evident embarrassment, "but I got caught out in the rain and can't get it off."—Ohio State Journal.

Their Limited Circle.

Crawford. Have they enlarged their circle of acquaintances since they moved into their big house?
Crabshaw, Oh, no! Since they became rich they don't know baif as many people as they used to.—Judge.

The past gives us regrets, the present sormy, the future fear; at eighteen one adores at once; at twenty one loves; at thirty one desires; at forty one reflects.

—"Her Grace's Secret."

A man I knew once—'e's dead now, poor chap, and three widows mourning for 'im—said that with all 'le experience wimmin was as much a riddle to 'im as when he fust married.—"Light Freights."

Texas, Mexico and California. The Southern Route,

via P. R. R., Southern Railway, A. & W. P., W. of Alabama, L. & N. The route of Sunset Limited Annex car. New York offices: 271 and 1185 Broad-A.32.

Jack Kissed Her.

Jack—don't you ency him?—klased her Widle taking's walk in the square— bo sweet, he couldn't resist her, And Siguit site, you famey to care? And abould she be mad as a hatter! (Ir should she have given it back? Or should she pass over the matter, And say: "Oh twas Jackjonly Jack!"

Is the line of her check indication
Of a furious anger, or not?
Of the to some slight irritation
O'er choosing so public a sport
Were she kneed in the hall, wouldshe mildly
f'rolest: "Piese be good—there's paper?
And is she now specifing on, wildly
To seek her protecting mamma!

To seek her projecting manned
Is Jack to be biamed for his action?
Are you holding then deep in allegance?
Reposeing he saw a distraction
of of by it you like," on her face.
I'll add as the close of my ditty,
Ere spinsters regard her as lost,
And Xoo spin deployer. "What a pity!
That Jack—clever Jack—was Jack Frosti

Spoken by Marconi Code. New York, Feb. 13.—"Hello, Hohen-zollern! Is that the Emperor's yacht?"

"Yes, who are you?"
"This is the Kalser Withelm der Grosse, lying in New York. Where are you?"
"We are off Bandy Hook and will

200 te with you."

OA hearty welcome to New York.

"Yes, thank you, but we shall be glad to get on dry hand again."
It became known today that the above conversation had been held yes.

nove conversation had been held yesterday by Marconl's wireless system half an hour-before the imperial Cerman yacht Hohenzollern was sighted at the Highlands.

The operator on the Kaiser, Cleorge Knocke, had no idea that the yacht was anywhere in the neighborizood, and when the words "We are looking for a wireless station," were ticked oil on his muchine a little after 11 o'clock yesterday, he thought that some other operator on one of the steamships lying near by was trying to talk with him.

Kroneke was in a hurry to get his dinear, and he paid no attention to the message, but disconnected the instrument and hurried down between decks to get his noonday meat. He did not go back to the instrument house on the upper deck until nearly I o'clock, but as goon as he entered he closed the switch connection the wires and the message.

soon as he entered he closed the switch connecting the wires and the message began to come again. This time he paid attention to them, for the words, "This icgan to come again. This time he paid attention to them, for the words, "This is the Hohenzollern: we want a wire-less station," greeted Kroncke's surprised cars. He quickly got to work and the conversation followed. The wireless communication was not resumed between the two vessels again until late in the afternoon when Kroncke noticed the instrument ticking again.

again. "Hellol How are you? This is the Kulser," he finshed.
"Hello! This is the Hohenzollern. We "Hello! This is the Hohenzellern. We have just put the gang plank on shore. A fot of men have just come on the ship. I think they are reporters, as must of them carry cameras."
"What do you think of New York?"
"It is a grand city. The buildings are very high."

are very high."

The two operators kept up a conversation until late in the evening, exchanging compliments fand greetings and chatting as if they had known each other for years. As it is neither one of them has ever seen the other, and Kroneke says that he does not even know the other operator's name.

The Bill Brought Her.

"I saw your wife in a car with you "I saw your wife in a car with you the other day," said a friend to the gay Wall street broker. "I thought she was going to stay South over the holidays." "She thought so, too," and the broker smited. "She was with friends down there for a long time, and kept writing me not to tell her to come back just yet."

"How did you manage it?"

"How did you manage it?" I didn't write for her to come back, I just sent her last month's gas bill. It was for 11 cents. She got here two days fater, and her trunks have been coming in on every train slace.

Then they both amiled and drifted between latticed doors that swung inward.—New York Press.

One on the Bishop.

The Bishop of Norwich tells a pleas-The Bishop of Norwich tells a measure story against himself. He was one day walking in the suburns, when a little girl of eight or time asked: "Oh, please, sir, will you open this gate for me?" The Bishop, smiling on the demure little madden, held back the gate for his to reas through and when the mare little mander, near back the gate for hier to pass through, and when she thanked him with a sindle, he asked her if she was not big enough to open the garden gate herself. "Oh, yea, air," she replied, sweetly, "but you see, the paint is wet, and I should have dirilled my hands."

A Difficulty Obviated.

Mr. T. Totaler. My dear, I do not think it is very appropriate for you to wear that wine-colored slik to the W. C. T. U. convention.

Mrs. T. Totaler. Oh, but it is watered slik, you know.—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Hiram Offen. How long were you in your last place? Applicant. Oi was there just a month, ma'am. Mrs. Hiram Offen. A month? What

May the trouble?

Applicant. The trouble was, ma'am, that I was took sick, on? Ol'couldn't get away anny sooner.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. O'Brien. Good maroin', Mrs. McCabe. An' phwat makes yez look 50 and?

ad?
Mrs. McCabe. Share Dennia was shit to the pontinitiary for six months. Mrs. O'Brien. Well! Share, don't worry. Six months will som pass. Mrs. McCale. Share, that's what worries me,—Lealie's Weekly.

Fond Mother. Oh, I am so glad you

Fond Mother. On, I am so gain you came in! I don't know what on earth alis the baby.

Caller. Shall I mu for the doctor?

Fond Mother. No, for an interpreter. His French nurse left suddenly today, and nobody can understand what he says.—The Wave.

Tim. Dat Muggsy kld makes me sal, Why?
Tim. Aw, he got a nickel sumhow, and ever' feller he meets he aste him of he kin change it.—Boston Post.

Johnny. I don't think our leather knows much. Mamma. Why not? Johnny. Well she says a kid is a young goat.—Brooklyn Life.

Patience, What lovely hats she wears!
Patrice. Yes; you know her husband is a landscape gardener, and he designs them.—Youkers Stateman.

Bear the Taked for Fire Living Books of Chart Flatchers

Women's Dep't.

May Women Weigh?

A bill has been infroduced in the Mussachusetts Legislature which pro-vides that "no person shall be deemed hellgible to hold the office of weigher Ineligible to hold the office of weighter of coal in any city or town by reason of sex." The following item, which went the rounds of the papers a few weeks ago, esembto have a direct bearing on the proposed measure: (Miss Julia Mack of St. Louis is a city weighter, and is the only one among the city weighters whom Mayor Wella indured. During the pist fiscal year Miss Mack turned in \$813 profit from her scales to the city treasury, white all the other weighters reported that they could harely meet their expenses. Miss Mack works ten hours a day. Between the ly meet their expenses. Miss Mack works ten hours a day. Between the hierviews with teamsters, the weight of whose merchandisc she has to record, she spends her time crocheting and sewing. Some of the politicians cast envious eyes at Miss Mack's posi-tion, but she has held it through three administrations."

Notes and News.

The Empress Downger of China has issued an edict forbidding the practice of feet blidding. Whether or not this temarkable and astute woman is guilty of all evil ascribed to her, she must be of all eyil ascribed to her, she must be credited with inaugurating through this callet one of most important reforms in the history of the Flowery Kingdom. If enforced, it will prove a long stride toward the emancipation of the women of China.

Mrs. William T. Sodgwick, in the Mrs. William T. Segwies, in the Remonstrance, says that women are not a class. Ble adds: "The men and women of a given stratum of society form one class together." But this is a mere dubble on a definition. Idlots constitute a class, though one may be the son of a millionaire and another that of a hod-carrier; and all idlots; that of a hod-carrier; and all fillots; whether rich or poor, are subject to certain legal disabilities. In like manner, all women, whether rich or poor, are treated by law as a distinct class, and are must theologous of class legislation, and are subjected to certain legal disabilities. Thus in Mossachusetts no married mother has a right to any voice in regard to the control and disposal of her minor children, so long as she and her husband live together. It makes no difference whether the makes no difference whether the mother is poor or rich, whether who is Mrs. Namnore or the wife of Prof. Bergwick; the law puts them in one chas together.

firs. Cleveland's Democracy.

A lady who knew Mrs. Cleveland quite well met her at the Grand Central station in New York recently fairly inden down with parcels.

"You look like a real old fashloned Santa Claus," she sald to Mrs. Cleveland.

land, "Oh, no, not quite that," was the re-yly, "for I have no toys in my parcels. They are filled with fruit that I am taking out to where I am staying, be-cause they are very found of these par-meters, and they can't be tail. ticular things, and they can't be had

out there,"
When Mrs. Clevehand left the train,
her friend thought that she would give
pleasure to the brakeman by teiling
him that he had "entertained an angel

So she said, "Did you see that lady on the platform with all those par-

cels?"
"Yes," said he. "What of her?"
"That's Mrs. Cleveland." The man refused to believe her. He could not believe that the wife of the ex-president, almost struggling with parcels, would be traveling alone in an ordinary day coach. Such simple democracy passed his belief.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Proof Positive.

Timkins. Pd get married if I could ind a sensible girl.
Sinklips. I know a nice girl, but I don't think she wants to marry. At least she refused me.

Tinkins. By George, she must be a sensible girll Introduce me, will you?

—New York World.

A Loophole Open.

"Your a fraud, sirl" eried the indig-nant patient. "You guaranteed your medicine to cure after everything else

falled, and""Well, my dear sir," replied the fake medicine man, "probably you haven't tried everything else,"—1'hliadelphia

Quictly Severed.

"There has been very little discussion of your separation from your husband," said the New York woman, "No," answered the Unicago friend;

owe thought it over and concluded that a quiet divorce would be in so much better taste."--Washington

Quite the Contary.

Towne. He's the most disagreeable fellow I ever played joker with. Browne. A hard loser, ch? Tawne. Not an easy winner.—Phila-Tawne. No delphia Press.

Caillorala Illustrated.

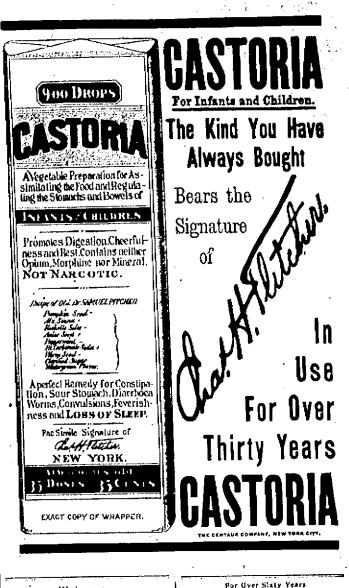
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Pat. Are yes insure!, Ahearn?
Ahearn. Shure! An' with I die
me mother gus tin hundred dollars.
Pat. What good will dat do youe;
Ahearn—Why, whin the ould lady
dies Pil git it all took, fer i'm ner sole
beir — hunde.

He. I wonder why it is, when two women are parting, that they say good-by so many times? She. Because each doesn't want the other to have the last word, -Yonkers Statesman.

heir.—Judge.

Mrs. Wiggs was a philosopher, and the sum and substance of her philoso-phy lay in keeping the dust off her rose colored glasses,—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."



Diplomacy.

Jack. What is the secret of your popthaify with the ladies?
Tom, I always mistake the society queens for debatantes and the debatantes for society queens.—Life.

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Mrs. Cossippe. How does it come that Mrs. Bwagger Invited you to her party? I thought you were enemies. Mrs. Bhappen. We are, but she thought I had nothing fit to wear, and the wanted me to feel bad.

Mrs. Rose. Carrie says that Mr. Settle is the best man in all the world. Mrs. Bage. That's what a woman always thinks of the first man who takes notice of her.—Boston Transcript.

the first that I was in love with you by my actions.

She. But it's natural for some men to be foolish!—Pack. You must have

Por Over Sixty Years
MES, WESSAM'S SOOTHERS HYREP has been used by infillions of nothers for their children while tecthing. If disturbed at hight and broken of your rest by a six child antering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once find gers bottle of "Mrs. Whalow is Southing Myen?" for Children Teething. It will refleve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, nothers, there is no mistakontont R. It cures liberhes, regarded, and flowly, cures Wind Colle, suffers the dimas, reduced inflammation, and gives tone and flowly, cures Wind Colle, suffers technique in depart to the shale system. "Mrs. Whistow's Southing Symp? for children itechnique played and its the prescription of one of the oldest and heat femals physicians and mures in the Interest for the Country live central techniques. Frice twenty-live central techniques of the graphs throughout the world. Basure and ask for "Miss. WESSLOW's Stort ING SYREE."

In the last fifty years France has converted \$,000,000 acres of waste hand this forest.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sink headnehe. Conter's little liver Pilis. Thou-sands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Home people forther their nexts with hor-Will positively cure sick headache and pro-

vent its return. Carter's lattle Liver Plus. Talls is not halk, but trath. One pill a dose, See advertisement. Shoull plus. Small dose, Small price. A man has to but flurneler to pass off a hard luck story as collected for a loan.

The well known strengthening properties of the most perfect nervice, are finited in the relation of the first perfect nervice, are finitely first fills, which strengthen the nerves text hody, and the prove the blood and complex.

Hauti man have bly opinions of the micives, In Incigent weather the man who expended that the bead and amaly gets it. And the cold in the bead and amaly gets it. And the cold inglested or improperly traded becomes used culturing a discussive abstillate of it is offensive jud. I waste time with "incidence" that dry and territate the membrane, but cure yearselfs jeet, by with Ely's threat Baim, the re-optical specific for cutarris. Price ## context, 50 Warron street, New York.

A codfish caught recently on the Nova Healtan coast had in its stomach the mouth, place of a trombone.

A man's wife should siways he the same, especially to her husband, but If she is weak and nervous, and uses Uniter's 17 on Pills she cannot be, for they make her "feet like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too. Uniter's from Pills cytalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Try them.

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Of Chart Tletchers

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care Newport Historical Booms.

SAPURDAY, Morch J. 1892.

NOTES.

THE COOKES OF RHODE ISLAND DESCENDANTS OF WALTER COOKE OF WEYMOUTH, MASS.

1013-1870.

BY IL BUTH COOKE.

Lucy Cooke (601) d. May 8, 1890; and, at Tully, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829, Albert Heath, son of Ebenezer and Belsey Heath; removed to Andover, Oblo, in 1825, from Tully, Children, born in Andover, O., except first time,

982. Clarissa! Phidelia Heath, b. Sept. 15, 1830. 983. Betsoy' Emeline Heath, b. Sept. 14, 1832; and. Jan. 22, 1890, Norman B.

Butler.
081. Hermon' Leroy Heath, b. Dec.

22, 1834. 1935. Adonfram' Judson Heath, b. Nov. 20, 1837; md. Margaret S. Cour-

801.

801.

802. William' Heary Heath, b. Oct.

20, 1839; md. Mary Ellzabeth Phelps.

1657. Chauneev Albert Heath, b.

Oct. 6, 1842; md. Ellza Roso.

838. Joseph' Lorenzo Heath, b. Juno

17, 1845; d. Aug. 1848.

950. Lukei Winslow Heath, b. Sopt.

20, 1647; d. Oct. 1850.

500. Lucy' Josephias Heath, b.

Nov. 25, 1840; md. Benjamia Downsing.

Nov. 25, 1810; md. Henjamin Down-ling.
Lydia Cooke (565) dled Aug. 2, 1886; md. May 17, 1835. William Heath.
Their children were:
901. Sylvia Ann Heath, b. July 8,
1837; ind. Eleazer Ryder.
902. Cyntaus Heath, b. 1840; d-y.
903. Luther! Franklin Heath, b.
Aug. 21, 1816; md. (1) Charlotte Wor-dan; md. (2) bara Alderman; md. (3)
Laura Williams.
901. Mianda Heath, b. Feb. 10,
1818; md. Saufre Morse.

1846; md. Squiro Morec. 985, Jeronie Heath, b. Dec. 20, 1848; md. Frances 900, Philetus Caivin Heath, b. Jan. 19, 1848; md. in 1880, Lorroy Cibbs.

Caroline Cooke (550) and Jan. 18, 1817, Herace Leonard, and lived in Richmond Centre, Ohio, Their width

ren were: ... 907. Hotneel Leonard, Jr., and, Lu-

onda Solle.

M8. James Munroe Leonard; nd.
Cynthia Peck.

999. Leeler Austin Leonard; nd.
Charlotte Ferbes.

Include Cooke (557)d, Veb. 27, 1872; and. Warrea Heath. Their children were: 1 1000, Warren! Wallace Heath. 1001, Andrew! Alfonzo Heath. 1002, Delos! Heath.

Luke' Casa Coako (598) nid. Persis Merill, and lived at Grovo, Newaygo Co., Mich. Their children were: 1003, William! Henry Cooke; and. Ida Heath. 1004. Wedey! Cooke; and. Lodencia Wibert; lived at Plerpont, Oldo. 1005, James' Cooke, and. (1) Agnes Grey; and. (2) Mrs. Prince.

Calvin⁴ Cooke (569) d. Sept. 1891; md. Eiten Madison; their children were: 1000. William! Cooke, mil. Allco

1008. Phildella Cooke, and, Mr. Cal-

1009, Lucy' Lucina Cooke, d. Mar. 1010, Taydia[†] Lavinia Ceoke, mii. Mr.

Duty! Cooke (570) and. (1) Hausl Mowry; and. (2) Abigall Feamer, of Mendon, Mass., May 21, 1520; she d. Feb. 19, 1850, and he and. (3) Patienco Scott, of Blackstone, Mass., who outlived Duty, or she died in So. Bellingham, Mass., Ap. 18, 1870, and Duty thed Dec. 10, 1861, ag. 71 y. 2m. 10 d. This mano Duty was that of a family in Newbury, Mass., who married into the Tenney family there; as we have Samuel Duty, and. Dec. 18, 1718, Ruth Tenney, and Sarah Duty and. Dec. 18, 1718, Samuel Tenney (they children of Thomas Tenney and Margaret Hidden).

den],
Phila, Aldrich, whose mother was Phila, Atariet, whose mother was Ma-Elizabeth Cooke, No. 96, and, buto the Wa Tenney family, making thus Cooke, No. Tenney and Duty relationship, which this name of Duty Cooke proves. Children of Inty Cooke and Hansi

1011. Almal A. Cooke, b. Nov. 26, 1818; md. (1) G. L. Brown; md. (2) 8. A. Greene, 1012. Mowry Cooke, b. July 18,

1821; and Lucinda Colvin. 1013, Eurice! Emeline Cooke, b. July 16, 1824; and Charles G. Payson. ily 16, 1824; and Charles G. Payson. Children of second wife of Duty

1014. Horatio Nelson Cooke, b. Jan.
 18, 1827; d. Feb. 9, 4827.
 1015. Nelson Fenner Cooke, b. May

100. Netson Frinder (Cooke, b. 302) 23, 1829; d. Aue. 4, 1831. 1046. Hansif Augeline Cooke, b. Jan. 23, 1832; d. Mat. 2, 1836. 1047. Hansif Montry Cooke, b. Nov. 18, 1834; d. Feb. 12, 1838.

Naham⁴ Cooke (571) and Mar. 28, 1822, Sybil Balcome, b. in Douglas, Mass., Mar. 30, 1709, She died June 28, 1838, ag. 509, 2m. 2M. He d. Ap. 1857, ag. 929.

Children of Naham and Sybil Cooke

were:
1018. Nathan' Aldrich Cooke, b.
Sept. 14, 1848; md. Senna Ann Cooke,
1019. Anny Almira Cooke, b. June
15, 1826; md. Alvah Aldrich.

8, 1772; he 6, Ap. 10, 1812. Children of Zimri and Joanim were: 1020, Sukeyi P. Cooke, b. Nov. 16, 1001; md. Wm. Loudley. 1021, Cellisal Cooke, b. Sept. 10, 1796; md. Capt. Summer Ballon. 1022, Millal Cooke, b. June 25, 1788; md. Pant Addieb.

1022, Milla Croke, it. June 54, 1983, Mill Paul Aldrich, 1023, Zhuth Cooke, Jr., b. June 5, 1800; mt Olive Allen, 1021, Orluda Coake, b. Feb. 25, 1802;

d-y. 5025. Allent Cooke, b. July 12, 1805; mil. Mary Jane Griswold. 1029, Webrouch Ballon Cooke, b. Sept. 10, 1807; md. Rhoda W. Pleker-

lug. 1027, Bartan'i Ballou Cooke, b. July 9, 1800; n.d. (1) Phila Cooket ind. (2) Lanka F. Fisher. (See p. 540, Ballou

James Greene Cooke (612), James,

James' Greene Cooke (612), favmer, and country invictant, nid. in Ponfret, Conn., Feb. 9,1831, Eleanor Fisher, that, of Avery Fisher and Pereka Barnes, son of Darlus Fisher and Pareka Barnes, son of Darlus Fisher and Bachel (Blades) of Camberland, R. J. Chilithen of James Greene and Eleanor Cooke, born in Faster, R. L., were: 1928. Cyrus' Fisher Cooke, b. Feb. 2, 1837; and. May 18, 1858, Alzada Hopkins, dan. of Obadiah Hopkins and Ceita (Simmons). Alzada was h. Dec. 3, 1837; Bying in Monnovin, Cat., in 1901.
1020. Mary' Ann Cooke, b. May 5, 1811; and. Henry Westcott Williams (resided in Foster, 1901.) son of Otis Williams and Maria Tourtellott, whose ancestors were Abraham Tourreflott and Mary Bernon, dan. of Gabriel and Esther (Leroy) Bernon; whose sister Susama Bernon and, Joseph Crawford, whose dan. Sunth Grawford and, Silas Cooke, as given under No. 78 of this record.

Crawford, whose dau. Surah Crawford and. Silas Cooke, as given under No. 78 of this record.

1030. Elizabeth Esther Cooke, b. Mar. 8, 1814; and. Heary Joshua Palne, son of Jashua Palne, and Marla Rounds. Had Adah Elemor Palue, b. Sept. 24, 1860; namarried hi 1901.

1631. Elemor Maria Cooke, b. Ap. 8, 1816; and a Sanbornton, N. H., Feb. 9, 1885, Asahet Johnson Wright, clerk of the board of Education, of Hartford, Ct., in 1901. Lives in Hartford, son of Hensamin Wright and Lucy (Wolls), whose sister Walty Wells and. Otis Carry and another sister Amey Wells, and. Olney Raudall, who and. 2d. Walty Fry.

Asahet J. Wright's brother, James Manchester Wright, living in 1901, in Foster, R. 1., is serving his 12th term in the General Assembly of R. 1., also a member of the State Senate. Henry Wright was the emigrant ancester of these Wrights, first of Dorchester, later of Providence, and bought his home lot next Roger Williams.

Henry Wright was killed in Phillip's War, of 1970.

Asahel J. and Emma Pensis Wright had one child, Elemor Florence Wright, born and dled Jan. 15, 1888.

Renjamin' Finandy Cooke (845) d.Jan.

Wright, horn and died Jan. 15, 1888.

Benjamin' Brandy Cooke (335) d.Jan.

9, 1896, a farmer; md. al Blackstone,
Mass., (1) Sylvin Easten, Sept. 21, 1846,dan. of Benjamin Easten; md. (2), her
slater, Angelina P. Easten, Oct. 9, 1848.
Children of Sylvin were:
1033. Mary Ann' Cooke, b. Jany 26,
1811; d. Oct. 21, 1817.
1034. Henry Easten' Cooke, b. Jan.
21, 1816; md. Mar. 22, 1831, Martha M.
Darling, dan. of Isana W. Darling of
Burrifiville, R. L., where they lived in
the old homestead, a part of which was
built by his grandfather, Ellsha Cooke,
No. 363, one mile south of Unbridge,
Mass.; line. Henry's children were:
Benjamin's H. Cooke, b. Ap. 24, 1886,
Sylvis' Angeline Cooke, b. Aug. 27,
1800.

Child of Angeline was: Daughter Cooke, b. and d. July 1,

Lowls' Cooke (636) and, Nancy Fales.

Their silitation were:
1035. Daniels Cooke, unmarried;
1036. Baniels Cooke, unmarried;
1036. Amassa Cooke, nut. at Pellam, Mass., Mehitable Lovett.
1037. Jano Cooke, nut. Mr. Smith,
and had our sou.

and had one son.

1038. Thankful! Cooke md. Sanford
Cushmun, and had Ida Cooke, who
md. Engene Piffer, of W. Amherst,

Mass.
1030. Lois Cooke, and Stafus Dun-but of Belchertown, and had several children.
1040. Marthae Cooke, and, (1) Nelson Witt; and (2) Dantel Wilson; fixed in Belchertown, Mass.
1041. Betsey Cooke, died aged 15 years.

Sally! Cooke (637) and, No. 882, Ziba Cooke, son of Silas, She d., and he and, (2) Mary Arnold, widow of Savan-nah Arnold of Pelham, Mass, whose liest hosbutul was Cook Newell; hence Ziba was third husband to Mary Ar-nold. Children of Ziba and Sally Cooke were:

Zida was third husband to saily cooke were:

1012. Louisa' Cooke, md. John Baptist Wird, b. Mar. 15, 1518, of Belchertown, Mass., cleven infles from Northsungton, which town had a stage connection. He died at Autherst, Mass., Nov. 17, 1590, aged St years. He was son of Renten Heath Ward, brother of Elisla. Ward (husband of No. 1018). Children of Louisa and John B. Ward werefelgat' Ward, d. y.; Wilbur-Henry Ward, nd. Elizabeth Wedge and Miss. Jillson, his second wife, dan. of Varman Jillson. Lived at Amtierst, Mass., and had Issue. Louisa died, and John und. (2) the widow of James Munroe Cooke, born Jane Cueby, his stster-halaw. (See below.)

law, (See below.) 1043. Escek Cooke, b. in Pelham, Mass, mid. Almim Ward, son of Elisha Ward, she a cousin to his brother's wife.

Like Finding Money

When you find a place where you can save dollars on every purchase you make, and he sure that every dollar's worth is exactly as represented. Here's that place-Money back always if you say so.

Couches.

Always more or less of a pig-in-the-bag; can't see the inside, got to take our word for that. We'll tell you the truth, the'—'twouldn't pay us

A SAMPLE--30-inch wide-full spring-head, body and edge. Covered in heavy, figured volours, deeply tuffed, buttoned sides, and fringed to the floor. Springs huag on slatted buttom-the best Couch for the money in the market.

\$15.00.

Others that are good for \$6.50.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. L.

William C. Cozzens & Co.

We wish to announce that we are still doing business and have a lot of bargains to offer the public at low prices.

WALL PAPERS at half price.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO., 138 THAMES STREET,

January 2, 1902.

8154. HAMMOND—Wanted, children of James and Phebe (Palmer) Hammond. He was born in Wickford, Ap. S. 1782; Ind. Phebe Palmer, June S. 1801; died in Newport, R. L. July 5,

1866.
Wanted, parentage, date of birth, and children of Thomas Hammond, who not. Effecteth Sanford, in Newport, Mar. 18, 1804.
Would like parentage and date of birth of John P. Hammond, who and. Effecteth Thurston, Oct. 28, 1810, probably at Bristol, R. 1. Were the children baptized in the 1st. Congregational Church at Bristol from 4816 to 4825 theirs?

3157. MORIUSON, CRANE—Informa-tion desired of William Morrison and his wife, Affa Crane, married at Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., May 28, 1796. Affa was daughter of Captain Josiah Crane, who served in Revolutionary War from New Jersey,-D. N. L.

law, (See below.)

1043. Eseck' Cooke, b. in Pelham, Mass., ind., Almira Ward, son of Elisha Wardshe a consin to his brother's wife. No Issue.

1044. Amy Ann' Cooke, and. George Lyman Shaw, of Entheld, Mass., Sherill. Had George' Whithfeld Shaw.

1045. Silas' Cooke, md. and was sheriff of Brookline and Brookled, Mass.

1046. Sinone Cooke and. Eliza Domning, of Enfield, Mass., and in South Kingstown, R. L., 1765, Elizabeth Peterson, and Inch one Nathan Peterson bought land in South Kingstown, R. L., 1764. His widow, Amy or Ami, administered his estate, 1797, but I am mathe to find a list of their children. I maturally presume that Natham and Amy were parents of Elizabeth and Rhoda, but lack proof. Can any one farnish same?—F. 1050. Fenner Cooke, and. Albert Draper, of Northampton, Mass., and had Clare! Louisa Draper, d. y.; Elizabeth Traper, and John Williams, editor of Records of Amherst, Mass., in 1888; John William Draper.

1052. Francis' Cocke and. Stillman Alercombie, of Pelham, Mass., and had Clare! Louisa Abercombie; Webstel? Ecowar Abercombie; webstel? Seward Abercombie, who daged 20.

1060. Sincorl Cooke, and Sally Cooke, only Fsek and Lavinia slive in 1901.

Sincorl Cooke, the fields and Sally Shacorl Cooke, only Fsek and Lavinia slive in 1901.

only Ezek and Lavinia alive in and we have every reason to believe that they were his followers. Wm. Tanner witnessed deed from Francis Holden ner witnessed deed from Francis Holden in 1782. The Holdens were relatives of

Ine Lovett, of Pelham, Mass., living in Indiana in 1901.

1030. Sylvester Cooke.
(To be continued)

QUERIES.

| QUERIES. | QUERIES. | Queries | Qu

3161. CHAMPIAN. HTLL—Christopher Champlin, b. at Westerly, R. L., Nov. 80, 1707, d. ——, ind. at Westerly, Ap. 22, 1730, Hamnah Hill, When did Christopher Champlin die? Who were the ancestors of Hamnah Hill, and what were the dates of her birth and death?—H. B. P.

ANSWERS.

Would like parentage and date of birth of John P. Hammond, who and Elizabeth Thurston, Oct. 28, 1816 probably at Histol, R. I. Were the clalidaten haptized in the 1st Congregational Church at Bristol from 1816 to 1825 theirs?

Wanted, parentage and children of Locy Ann Hammond, who married Jonathau Slocum, at Bristol, R. I., Joseph Hammond and Elizabeth Heffernam were married at Westerly, R. I., by Rev, Gardiner Thurston, App. 5, 4779. Wanted, their children and descendants. Was he a son of Joseph and Mercy (Paine) Hommond, of No. Kingstown, Excera and Nowport?

Wanted, children of Penjamin and Sarah (Nichols) Hammond, who were married Mar. 25, 1722. He of North Kingstown. Was Gardiner B. Hammond who md. Triphena H. Augell, of Warwlek, May 21, 1839, their son?—F.S. H.

1155. HANSON. Pleuce—Information wanted of the ancestry of Joseph Hanson, who married Elizabeth Piece in New Jersoy. Revolutionary record desired.—E.R. P.

1156. Boll.ES—Jesse Rolles, son of Booch Bolles, born March 81, 1743, in Now London, Conn., married in 1754, sarab, daughter of Captah John Nichols, of Mansheld, Conn. She died 1822. They had the children: Hannah, born 1755, inarried, 1755, Perconnection of Captah John Nichols, of Mansheld, Conn. She died 1822. Though at the children: Elizabeth, Clarissa, Nuncy, Daniel, Josse, Marcus, Sarah, Ciptal, Conn. They had elght children: Elizabeth, Clarissa, Nuncy, Daniel, Josse, Marcus, Sarah (Nichols) Bolles, born 1701, married 1812, Hen, John Nichols of Novelo, Conn. They had cleft the different and John E. Would like to correspond with descendants.—B. N.

1157. Montison, Caane—Information desired of William Morrison and bewife Anni-Dodon and desired of William Morrison and bewife Anni-Dodon and desired of William Morrison and bewife Anni-Dodon, They had two children, Ophella and John E. Would like to correspond with descendants.—B. N.

1158. Montison, Caane—Information desired of William Morrison and bewife Anni-Dodon and Descendants, The Scarle stone, also the correspond with descendants.—B. N. Dorchester) and Sarah Rogers. Anthone of Searle was born in Dorchester, June of 1692, came to Lattle Compton after 1636, died Peb. 5, 1749-50. He was the first school master in Little Compton. Further particulars in regard to him and his wife's family can be found in Ellzabeth (Alden) Pabodie and Descendants, in Putnam's Monthly, of Salem, by myself. Sarah Rogers was born May 4, 1677, and died in Little Compton Jan. 19 or 20, 1770, daughter of John Rogers (John, Thomas, of the Mayflower) and Hannah Pabodie; who was daughter of Wm. Pabodie and Elizabeth (Alden), who was dan, of John and Priscilla (Mollnes) Alden, and the first white woman born in New England, about 1623. The Searle stones, also the Pabodies, are in Little Compton grave yard, and I have photographs of them. Tean supply to those who want them. I would like to have you send me your line to Ichabod Seabury. Have you his attestry? It leads back to Elizabeth Alden,—M. L. T. A.

Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Chase's four-year-old son Bertram, who was injured several weeks ago by falling from the third story of their home to the ground, is reported as resting comfortable, and the physician entertains hopes of his recovery.

Back Numbers of the Mercury

ANYONE desiring a complete file of the AMERCURY for any year within the just elyhteen years should correspond with MRS. RORDEN MANCHESTER, 245 Little Compton, R. L.

STATE OF BRIODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

PROCLAMATION! By His Excellency Charles Pean Kimball, Governor.

Governor.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of section & of clastice is of the General Laws, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS For the appreheusion of the person or persons who caused the death of Peley Cornell, who was murdered in the town of Little Compton, on the night of Tuesday, Feb. II, 1932.

In testimony whereof I have bereunto set my hand and caused the scal of the State to be affixed, all routience, this 18th day of February, A. D.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN SURPLUS

\$300,000 00

120,000 00

Opens for Business at the Hanking Rooms of the Industrial Trust Company, Newport, Monday, February 3, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M.

A general Banking and Tinel business will be conducted.
Interest allowed phonical plantages sudject to check at sight.
Interest allowed phonical trained at agreed note of interest for inoneys and subject to check.
Training of deposit I send at agreed note of interest for inoneys and subject to check.
Training Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their estates with this
Continues are exempted by bus from all periods and liability.

Exercise of the parameters.

Contracts restaments.

Contracts and interviews institut.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS ARE SOLICITED.

OFFICERS 1
FREDERICK TOMPRINS, President. ANOUS MCLEOD, Vice President,
THOMAS P. PERRIAM, Treasurer and Secretary.
DIRECTORS 1

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

To Neillo P. Rogers, to Chinles A. Horeis, husbatid of suld Neille P. Rogers, and to Mary M. Rogers, as hudding a life tense of the colate hereinailer described, all supposed to be in Newport, in the Cuttry of Newport and State of Rhode Island, and to all other persons intervaled?

By Till'I'll No the power of sule contained by Till'I'll Northe power by said Neille P. Rogers, conveying in the rown their, to though a Dinary of the River, in the Country of Intsiol, Continuous welltrof Mussachusetts, latest May 24, 1904, and reconsist of Mussachusetts, latest May 24, 1904, and reconstitution for the Newport R. L., Multinge Land Evidence, in Country of R. L., Multinge Land Evidence, in Countries and Country of the South House and Countries of the State of the State

Mortgage's Sale of Real Estate by Public Auction.

To Nelle P. Rogers, to Chales A. Bares, harbord of sale Molle P. Boses, and to May M. Rogers, as bulling a Bellevia of the estate bear force level, sile style of the estate bear force and finded bears, and the style of the estate bear force and finded bears, sile of the level of the style of the estate level (1997) and the estate level of the estate level

Corney and Sand Land
Reference is also made to deed of Univies A.
Reference is also made to deed of Univies A.
Regers to this grantor, data: March 2d, 1801,
recorded with sold Land Evidence, Vol. 74,
such process of the sold Land Evidence, Vol. 75,
such process of the property, by said thoules
A Roll France to March M. Rogers, dated March 1,
1801. Terms at sale.
By order of
GEORGE N. HURFEE,
Marigage,

who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid upon sold premises at the safe thereof, or all any adjournment of said sale. Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE and In excention of them-therity to me given in a certain decree, entered on the 27th day of January, A. B. 192, by the Court of Product of the City of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rheste island, there will be sold at public meeting, by the understanding and another the county of Newport and State of Rheste island, there will be sold at public meeting by the understanding and the production of the sold city of Newport, on WEIMESHAY, "Parch 26th, 1902, at 12 o'clack man, all the stell, title and interest of Mary A. T. Head, of full nee, of said Newport, in and to that certain blot or purcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the said City of Newport, and bounded and described as follows, viz. Northeasterly, much of William A. Stoldard; Southwesterly, and partly on land of W. B. Johnson, and Northwesterly, on Johnson Court, and conatting diverting and Johnson Court, and constating diverting and two hundred and forty (320) square feet of land, more or less.

GEORGE C. CHASE, Guardian.

Probate Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. L., February 21, A. D. 1992.
LEWIS L. SIMMONS, the Administrator on the estate of LLCO' 1D.1 FREEDORN, last of said Middletown, deceased, has this day filed in this Office his first and final necount with said estate for exparimenton and nilowance, and has applied to me to give due notice of the filing and pendency of his said account according to law.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in any wise interested in said account, the tite same will be considered and acted upon, at the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sevententh day of March the state. P. 1992, at one tenth day of March the state. to said Anonerown, on Monday, the sever teenth day of March next, A. D. 1992, at on o'clock p. m. ALBERT L. CHASE, \$4 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER baying been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. L., Administratify on the estate of PATRICK O BRIES, late of said Newport, decreased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all personshaving claims results said estate to present them to ber, or fle the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date bercof, and those indebted anake payment to ELLEN TO PRIES.

Newport, R. I., March 1st, 122-31

ADMINISTRATRIX D. B. N. C. T. A NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER baving been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. L., Administratrix de bouls non, with the will annexed, on the estate of SO-PHIA A. SEATLE, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having culius against said estate to present them to her, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make asymmetry to HENRISTIA UHANNIAM FILLERY, Administrative do, in c. t. a. Newport, R. L., Feb. 22, 1921—222

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE. GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newyort, fundian of the caste of ANN GERRIUK, of fullage, of Newyort, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present their within six months from the dule 1 croof, and those indebted to make regiment to

JEREMIAH P. MAHONEY, Georgian.

Newyort, R. 1, Feb. 22, 1942—252 cm.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice to that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middlerown, M. L. Countristrator on the estate of EDWARD P. CHASE. Lite of said Middlerown, decision of that he has given bond to said Court as 11 patrol, and to row qualified to need as runn Artinistration. All persons having cathes a callest the refuse of said Edward P. Chase are hereby notified to present them to the understand or fix the same in the office of the there of said Edward P. Chase are hereby notified to present them to the understand or fix the same in the office of the there of said fourth within six months from the deck bencon and those instead of the run of will make payment to the undersigned.

Alley R. F. CHASE.

Middletown, R. L. Feb. 27, 1902–272 fax ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

For Sale,

PARM at Adamswitte, R. L., containing about 45 acres, with dwelling house, Jarge stone burn and other hutdings, for self-stone to ARRAHAM MASCHESTER,

JAMES STILMAN W. C. SCHILMILMUNN, HENRY D. C. FALLOR FREDERICK TOMPAINS, TAMILTON MICK. TWOMPLY OF THE MINIST, JAMES T. WOODINAND, JAMES T. WOODINAND,

Prainte Court of the Town of J. New Shorehum, R. L. Leb. 9, 1002. 3. Estate of Simon R. Sheiffeld.

245-3w EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Uterli.

Protesto Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. L., Feb. 3, 1972. Estate of Simon R. Sheffield,

Estate of Simon R. Sheffield,
FLORENCE M. SHEFFELD, Administrative of the estate of Simon R. Sheffield, late of said New Shoreham, hereweel, presents her 2d account with the static of said the same is received and estate of said the same is received and described in the Book of March, 1923, at the said that the said of March, 1923, at the said that the said of March, 1923, at the said of March, 1923, at the said of March, 1923, at the said of the

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. L. Feb. 8, 1902. } Estate of George A. Millikin, '

Estate of deorge A. Millikin, in PALPH F. DODGE, Administrator on the estate of George A. Millikin, bite of suld New Shoreham, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of suld deceased, for allowance, and prays that an order of distribution may be entered distribution may be intered distribution may be anong the wholey and holrstathaw of suld deceased, and the same is received and referred to the 2d day of March, A. D. 1992, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in sald New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 10th day of Februsary, A. D. 1802, at 100 clock a. in.

On THE PETTION In writing of Elizabeth E. Ronayne presented this day by her at torney, Thomas J. Ronayne, praying that she or some other suitable person may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of MARY E. RONATNE, or said Newport, who is represented in said petition as a person of full age and non composuents, or a person who, from want of discretion in managing her estate, is likely to bring herself to wint.

It is ordered that the constderation of said, petition be referred to Monday, the 3d day of March. A. D. 1802, at 10 o'clock u. m., at the Discretic Company of the Disclock u. m., at relation by referred to Monday, the 2d day of March, A. D. 1922, at 19 o'clock, i.i., at the Probate Office in the City Hinli, Newport, and that notice thereoffse given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Acuport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARID, Probate Clerk.

DR. H. R. SURLES

has returned to Providence, after an absence of several years, and opened offices at 1158 Westminster Street.

The doctor has had 40 years' practice in med-icine.

All the leading lines. They are very pretty this year

WE ALSO HAVE A NEW ASD BIRTHDAY CARDS.

Carr's Book Store,

THE OLD RELIABLE

Has the most up to date RE-PAIRING & RENOVATING SHOP to the edg. м. s. ноця.

NOTICE,

CO 185 ROOTS AND HERBS

Specialty, Diseases of Women and Children. . Dr. Surles employs a competent cheinlet to prepare all bis remedies in his own laboratory, those securing strength, uniformity and reliability of each preparation. Patients further noticines free. Westindster street care pass the door.

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and prices are low.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

SHOE STORE, Thomas St.

Tickets and Drafts on the Q14 Country For Sale.